

Newport Mercury.

VOL. LX.

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Number 2065

Newport Mercury.

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TERMS OF ADVERTISING.

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inserted three weeks for One Dol-
lar, and seventeen cents for each
subsequent insertion.

All Advertisements, (except where an
account is open) must be paid for
previous to insertion.

BIBLES.

Wm. & J. H. Barber,
No. 133, Thames-Street,
Have just received,

A N Assortment of CARER'S Quarto
BIBLES, with Plates, Maps,
&c. at Prices from \$3 to \$10 each.
Newport, Dec. 25.

BLANKS.

For Sale at this Office,
DEEDS—Warrantee and Quit-claim
WRITS—In reeve vs. drawer of note
County Court Writs
do. do. Executions
Justices, Note and Book
Justices Executions
Subpoenas

Warrants, for collecting Militia Fines
Indentures for Apprentices
Probate—Administrators' Bonds
do. Executors do.
Guardians' do.
Letters of Administration
do. of Appraisement
Commercial—Bills of Lading
Bills of Exchange
Portage Bills
Powers of Attorney
Enrolment Bills of Sale
Register Bills of Sale
Foreign Manifests
Coasters' Manifests
May 20, 1820.

Bank of Rhode-Island

At the Annual Meeting of the Stock-
holders of the BANK OF RHODE-
ISLAND on Monday, the 1st day of Jan-
uary instant, the following gentlemen
were re-elected Directors for the year
ensuing, viz:—

Audley Clarke, William Ellery,
Robert Robinson, Christopher Rhodes,
John G. Whitehouse, S. Fowler Gard-
ner, James Hammond, Stephen Ca-
hoone, Andrew V. Allen.

At a Meeting of the Directors held
subsequently on the same day, AUDLEY
CLARKE, Esq. was re-elected President.

Messrs. Christopher Rhodes and Ste-
phen Cahoon, have since the Election,
declined accepting their appointments.
W. MARCHANT, Cashier.
Newport, Jan. 6 1821.

New-England Commercial Bank

At the Annual Meeting of the Stock-
holders of this Institution, on
TUESDAY, Jan. 2d, 1821, the following
gentlemen were elected Directors for
the year ensuing, viz:—

William Ennis, David King, James
B. Phillips, Robinson Potter, George
Hall, James Stevens, Stephen Bowen,
Samuel Allen, Benjamin H. Tisdale.

At a subsequent meeting of the above
Board on the same day, WILLIAM EN-
NIS, Esq. was appointed President, and
W. T. DELLINGHAM, Cashier.
Newport, Jan. 6.

WANTED,

A WHITE Woman, to do the work
of a small Family, who under-
stands Cooking, &c. to whom lib-
eral wages will be given.—Enquire at the
Office of the Newport Mercury.
Newport, Dec. 30.

FRESH FLOUR.

Christopher Fowler,
Has for Sale,
500 Bbls. Alexandria
fresh Superfine FLOUR.
40 Barrels fine and cross Do.
Also, 15 Tons Swedes IRON
assorted.
Newport, Jan. 13.

FRESH FLOUR,

Just landed from Sch's Friend
to Peace, & Delight in Peace,
from Alexandria, and for Sale
on Gardner's Wharf.

300 Bbls. & 50 half-
Bbls. fresh Superfine Mountain
FLOUR, of the first quality.
In Store, 150 Bbls. & 80 half
bbls. FLOUR, selected express-
ly for families use.
100 Boxes smoked Herring.
Apply to
JOHN R. LYON.
Newport, Jan. 6.

FRESH FLOUR

250 Bbls. Alexandria
superfine FLOUR, just landed, and
for Sale by
E. W. LAWTON,
Newport, January 6.

Edward Stanhope,
Has for Sale at his Store,
100 bbls. Superfine Flour
75 Barrels scratch'd Dye.—ALSO,
Buck-Wheat Flour by the Barrel.
Newport, Dec. 16.

Dupont's POWDER.

20 Casks of Dupont's
best POWDER, just received and for
Sale by
WILLIAM CROCKE.
Newport, Nov. 25.

TAR,

181 Barrels Wilming-
ton T. R. in excellent order, for Sale
by
ROBERT STEVENS, jun.
Stevens's Wharf.
Newport, Jan. 30.

Collector's Notice.

THE Subscriber hereby informs all
those who are indebted for State
and Town Taxes assessed in 1820 that
no further indulgence can be allowed
them; and that unless they call at his
Office, No. 3, Pelham-street, and pay
their Taxes without any further delay,
he shall be compelled to proceed against
them, as the law directs.
BENJAMIN HADWEN, Collector.
Newport, 20th of 1st mo. 1821

NOTICE,

THE Commissioners on the Estate
of LEWIS ROUSSEAU, deceased,
will meet at the Computing-Room of
Christopher Rhodes, Esq. on WEDNES-
DAY, the 24th inst. at 10 o'clock A. M.
The term for receiving the Claims on
said Estate, will expire on the 8th of
February.

JAMES TAYLOR, } Comm'r.
CHARLES GYLES, }
CHRIS E. ROBBINS, }

NOTICE.

THE Public are hereby cautioned
not to purchase any Note or Doc-
ument signed by me, in favour of DAVID
ALMY, intending that all my business
with said Almy, shall have a further, if
not legal investigation.—Also, That the
notice in the Newport Mercury, signed
by Ira Reynolds & David Almy, was
wholly unknown to me, until I saw it in
the paper.

IRA REYNOLDS.
Hopkinton, Jan. 15, 1821.

NEW GOODS.

A VARIETY of New Articles, re-
ceived from the late Auctions,
just opened and for Sale Cheap, by
E. W. LAWTON.
Newport, Dec. 8.

Call. See I be Satisfied,
and Buy?



Have Just Opened.
SEVEN Cases, Bales and Trunks
of elegant

Fall and Winter GOODS,
From Boston Auctions.—Those who
wish more large handles for a little
Money, will have the goodness to call
and examine for themselves.—As the
Goods are purchased, as usual, with
Cash, they do not intend to be under-
sold.

Among the GOODS, are the following:

Superfine blue, black, drab, olive and
brown broadcloths; blue, black, olive
and drab Pelisse Cloths; blue and drab
Queen's Cloth; blue, black, brown and
mixed Cassimeres; 3-4 black Flannels,
for shawls and Scarfs; Rose Blankets;
green, yellow, black and white Flannels;
scarlet, crimson and green ditto, from
4-6 to 5-6; Scotch Plaids; blue, red and
purple Furriers for 12; elegant China
Furniture for only 1-6; India Calicoes,
6 yards each, for 3 1/2 per piece; silk,
worsted and cotton Hosiery; Angola,
beaver, dog-skin, silk and worsted
Gloves; black, green, olive, brown, drab,
scarlet and crimson Bombazette, from 2-
to 4-6; mixed and blue Broadcloths,
from 9-6 to 3-6; a large Assortment of
Cotton Shawls, from 2-6 to 4-6; Cash-
mere Gingham for only 1-6; Check again for
9d; Cotton Shirtings and sheetings
bleached from 18 to 25 cents, and un-
bleached for 9d; Linens; American
Gingham; Canton Crapes for 5 dollars
a gown pattern; Nankin, Italian and
French Crapes; Olive Velvets for only
2-6; tabby and silk do.; long lawn; lin-
en Cambrics, very cheap; white and
Cambric Handkerchiefs; India, mall,
and jaconet ditto; lawn, book and fancy
Muslins; more good American Diaper;
Gingham Umbrellas from 6-6 to 12-6;
4-4 American Carpetings for 3-6; ban-
danna, flag and black silk handkerchiefs;
mixed mole-skin for Ladies Cloaks; 8-4
wide black India Lustrings for only 3-6;
real good black Shawls; elegant Birse
Bonnets, of the Lashorn pattern, as low
as can be purchased in Newport
A L S O,

Dr Watts Hymn Books, arranged by
Winchell.
Day & Martin's Real Japan Blacking.
Newport, Dec. 9.

NOTICE.

ALL Persons are hereby forbid trust-
ing any of the Crew of the Ship
William & Jane, of New-York, as no
debts of their contracting will be paid
by the Captain or Consignee of said ship.

JOHN BROWN.
Newport, Jan. 16.

NOTICE.

WE the Subscribers being by the
Court of Probate for the Town
of Portsmouth, appointed Commis-
sioners to receive and examine the claims of
the creditors against the estate of
John Candall,

a minor, late of Portsmouth, deceased,
represented insolvent, hereby give no-
tice, that six months is allowed from
the date hereof, for the creditors of said es-
tate to bring in and prove their claims,
and that we will attend at our respective
dwellings for that purpose.

WILLIAM ANTHONY, } Com'r.
THOMAS POTTER, jun. }
All persons indebted to said estate
are requested to make immediate pay-
ment to
SAMUEL CLARKE, Adm'r.
Portsmouth, Jan. 6, 1821.

Meteorological Diary for December, 1820.

THERMOMETER				WINDS		WEATHER	
Dec. 8 a.m.	2 p.m.	10 p.m.					
1	31	30	34	NW		Clear flying clouds	black winds
2	31	30	34	NW		Clear clear	clear brisk winds
3	34	45	37	N		Clear clear	clear brisk winds
4	41	46	37	N SE N		Cloudy rain	rain. 61 brisk winds
5	41	47	38	NNW		Cloudy flying clouds	moderate winds
6	37	40	33	NW		Flying clouds	cloudy brisk winds
7	39	43	46	NW WSW SW		Light clouds	cloudy mod. winds
8	41	47	38	NW		Clear clear	cloudy brisk winds
9	40	45	41	Eby N E E		Cloudy rain	0 29 brisk winds
10	31	36	26	NW		Clear clear	clear brisk winds
11	26	30	16	WNW		Clear aurora borealis	brisk winds
12	18	26	20	WNW		Clear clear	clear brisk winds
13	25	33	37	N		Cloudy cloudy	cloudy light wind
14	34	43	37	W SW WSW		Clear flying clouds	brisk winds
15	38	36	33	WSW NE NNW		Cloudy rain	0 19 brisk winds
16	17	23	18	NW Nby W NNW		Clear clear	clear brisk winds
17	24	28	27	NNW		Light clouds	and mod. winds
18	30	36	32	WNW W W		Flying clouds	and moderate wind
19	33	41	37	SW S W		Cloudy cloudy	brisk winds
20	38	43	36	W WSW WNW		Clear clear	clear light winds
21	31	38	33	SE		Clear flying clouds	brisk winds
22	32	29	15	WNW		Snow 3 4 inch.	clear mod. winds
23	18	23	30	Nby W		Clear clear	clear brisk winds
24	43	29	27	NNW		Rain 0 30	light of snow brisk w.d.
25	13	19	13	N		Clear clear	clear moderate w'ds
26	18	23	18	Nby E		Cloudy snow	1 3-4 inches bk. w'd
27	17	25	13	N		Clear clear	clear light winds
28	30	30	36	N NE SE		Cloudy a little	rain brisk winds
29	41	43	42	SW		Rain 1. 36	dilapid brisk winds
30	29	33	30	WNW		Clear clear	clear brisk w'ds
31	26	35	27	WNW		Clear clear	clear brisk winds

Mean temperature of the month 31° 61
Mean temperature of the coldest day 15°
Mean heat of the warmest day 42° 2-3
Mean heat of the year 51° 55.—Rain, 33. 16.—Snow 4 1/2 inches reduced, 7. 72.—
Quantity of water in the year, 40. 68 inches.

REMARKS.—Northerly winds with clouds, cold, rain and flights of snow, have
given us an unpleasant termination of the Year.—When we have a bright sky and
cold weather, we move quick with a light foot and cheerful heart; but a succession
of wintry blasts, with a foul atmosphere, depresses the gay, and increases the gloom
of the sad and the melancholy. I thought the mean temperature of the month is two
degrees below the average of December of the three preceding years, we enter
the new Year without the least appearance of Snow around us. The quantity of
rain and snow reduced amounting for the year to 40. 68 inches, compared by one-
third the aggregate of water in 1819.

We had intended to present to the public a statement of the births and deaths in
the Town of Newport for some years past, and it is with much regret that we re-
cord here a culpable neglect somewhere. In all well regulated communities, cor-
rect registers of the Marriages, Births and Deaths, are kept, because they are often
decisive in important successions, as well as in the minor rights of the Citizen.—It
is besides one of the prominent marks of advancement in the state of civilization,
and contributes materially to the discipline of society.—“Well made lists of births
and deaths,” as Professor Kraft rightly observes, “present to us the influence of
“physical and political circumstances on the well-being of a people, in plain arith-
“metical expression. They are a sort of political thermometer to the rulers of
“States, pointing out to them the degree of the declension, or of the prosperity of
“the people.”—In our State of Rhode-Island there is a law on this subject; some
one is charged with its execution here, and we trust that the next Grand Jury of the
County will know where to find him.—The authorities of this Town have repeatedly
received from the Health-Officers of Boston and Baltimore, bills of Mortality for
each of these places, and it must have been a mortifying circumstance that they were
unable to repay those acts of civility and respect, by the return of a similar abstract
from their own registers. When all the courtesy is on one side, it must soon fin-
ish, and they may be glad of it who think that the obligation ceases also.—We shall
nevertheless in our next month's remarks, avail ourselves of the Boston and Balti-
more abstracts, and of some Newport obituaries, published four years in succession
by Dr. Kirt, to present to our fellow-citizens of the Union some calculations on
the relative salubrity of these three places, and the expectancy of life in each.

ROBERT P. LEE, 110, Thames Street.

HAS just received from Auctions,
a great Variety of FRESH
GOODS, which will be Sold unusually
low for CASH.—They consist of:—
Razors's best black and colour'd
Bombazette; double chain black Levant-
ines; superior black taffeta Ribbons;
Broad Russia Diapers; fine Chintzes;
undress'd Calicoes; Gloves; best Ital-
ian Sewing Silk; Russia Sheetings;
Ravens Duck; black Florentine; tabby
and Silk Velvets; steam-loom Shir-
tings; Serges, &c.

LIKEWISE,
Broadcloths
Cassimeres
Pelisse Cloths
satinets
Flannels assorted
colours
Devon. Kerseys
Plains
Lion-skin
Vestings
Blankets
Drab Broadcloths
Black silk Hdkfs.
Italian Crapes
Black Lustrings
The Public are respectfully invited
to call.
Newport, Dec. 9

WEAVERS,
MAY find Employment by
immediate application to
E. W. LAWTON.
Newport, Jan. 13.

S. T. NORTHAM, Has for Sale.

100 Tons of Swedes'
IRON assorted, imported in the Brig
Stephen, from Stockholm.
1000 Bushels SALT, im-
ported in the Brig Ann Gadsden, from
St. Ubes.

A L S O,
A Quantity of Palm Oil, Camwood,
and Ivory, now landing from the Brig
John, Capt. Bigley, just arrived from
Africa.
Newport, Nov. 11.

TO LET,

THAT pleasantly situated
House in Thames-street,
next north of Capt. S. T. Nor-
tham's, and lately occupied by Mrs.
Nowell.—For terms, apply to
CHRIS. FOWLER.
Newport, Nov. 25.

For SALE, or To LET,

THE MARRION HOUSE
Stable, and Lots on which
they are situated, belonging to
the subscriber; fronting on Thames
Street, and extending from thence east-
about 320 feet—bounded also on Mary-
Street 60 feet, with two passage ways
from said Street.
Application to be made to AUDLEY
CLARKE, Esq. Newport, or to the Sub-
scriber at Boston.
WALTER CHANNING.
Newport, Oct. 1.

Sixteenth Congress.

IN SENATE, Jan. 15, 1821.

MR. SMITH, of South-Carolina, submitted a resolution requiring the President of the Bank of the United States to lay before the Senate a statement of all fraudulent conversions of any monies, bills, &c. by the officers of the Bank or its branches, with the amount, the period of the frauds, and by whom and how committed.

Mr. Trimble submitted resolutions. Instructing the Committee on Roads and Canals to inquire into the expediency of employing our topographical engineers in surveying roads and canals through the United States' lands for military defence. And also for canals to connect Boston harbor, in Massachusetts, with Pamlico Sound, in North-Carolina.

After spending a short time on Executive business, the Senate adjourned.

Tuesday, Jan. 16.

BANKRUPT BILL.

On motion of Mr. Van Dyke, the bill to establish a uniform system of Bankruptcy, was made the order of the day for Monday next.

The Senate then resumed the consideration of the report of the select committee, on the case of Matthew Lyon.

Mr. Barbour rose and spoke in favor of the resolutions.

Mr. Walker, of Georgia, next rose and spoke against the resolutions, and was replied to by Mr. Johnson, of Kentucky.

The Senate then adjourned.

Wednesday, Jan. 17.

Very little business of a public nature was called up this day.—The bill for the relief of Matthew Lyon and against the constitutionality of the old Sedition Law, was further discussed.

Mr. Smith's resolution calling on the President of the Bank of the U. S. for certain information relative to frauds, was rejected.

Thursday, Jan. 18.

The Senate proceeded to consider the resolution offered by Mr. Trimble on Monday, relative to roads and canals. Mr. Chandler moved an amendment, for a military and post road in Maine, which amendment being agreed to, the resolution passed.

The case of Matthew Lyon was again discussed, when Mr. Otis spoke in opposition, and Mr. Macon in favor of the bill; when the Senate adjourned.

Friday, Jan. 19.

The case of Matthew Lyon was again discussed.—Mr. Dickinson and Mr. Roberts spoke in favor of the resolutions, and Mr. Morrill against them.

Mr. Dana replied to Mr. Roberts and others, and against the resolutions.

The Senate then adjourned to Monday next.

House of Representatives.

Monday, Jan. 15.

Mr. Baldwin, from the Committee on Manufactures, reported a bill to regulate the Duties on Imports and for other purposes, accompanied by a detailed report on the subject. The bill having been twice read, Mr. Baldwin moved to refer it to a committee of the whole on the state of the Union.

Mr. Smith, of Maryland, opposed this course, as giving it a preference over ordinary business. Mr. Baldwin replied, that the same direction had been given, at this session, to several bills, that for the reduction of the army, &c. not more important than this. The motion of Mr. Baldwin prevailed, by a vote of 65 to 61.

The ordinary number of copies of the bill and report were ordered to be printed for the use of the House.—A motion of Mr. Beecher to print 3000 copies of the report, was after debate, negatived by a vote of 73 to 61.

Mr. Baldwin, also, from the same committee, reported a bill laying duties on sales of merchandise at auction; which was twice read and referred to a committee of the whole on the state of the Union.

The bill to reduce the Military Peace Establishment was again discussed in committee of the whole. Mr. Simpkins motion to strike out the first section being yet under consideration. Mr. Walker spoke at some length against, and Mr. Sargent in favor of the motion. After the latter had concluded, the House adjourned.

Tuesday, Jan. 16.

Mr. Clay (late speaker) appeared this day, and took his seat.

The hour of meeting which had been changed to 11 o'clock, was restored to 12 o'clock.

The discussion of the Army Bill was continued in committee of the whole.—The question on Mr. Simpkins' motion to strike out the first section (which is tantamount to destroying the bill) was finally taken and negatived, only four or five voting in favor of the motion.

The committee then rose, reported progress, and the House adjourned.

Wednesday, Jan. 17.

The House was principally occupied this day in discussing the Army Bill, but an adjournment took place, before any decision was had on the principles of the bill.

Adj.

Thursday, January 18:

Mr. Silbee submitted the following resolution:

Resolved, That the Secretary of the Treasury be required to lay before this House a statement of the number of inspectors and weighers, gaugers and measurers, employed in each part of the United States, and of the amount of pay received by each of those officers for each of the last five years; and also a statement of the names of persons who have been employed as agents for building or supplying light houses, revenue cutters, or marine hospitals in the several districts of the United States with the amount of compensation which has been paid to each of them, for their services, within the last five years.

On motion of Mr. Silbee, it was also Resolved, That the committee on Commerce be instructed to enquire into the expediency of allowing imported goods, on which the duty has been paid or secured, to be transported coastwise from the district into which they were imported, to one or more other districts without losing the benefit of drawback when exported from the United States within the time prescribed by law.

Reduction of the Army.
The House again took up the Bill to reduce the army to 6000 men. Numerous amendments were offered, but none affecting its general principles, were agreed to, there appearing a large majority, who were determined on the reduction, stated in the preamble of the bill.

Friday, Jan. 19

A Message was received from the President, communicating such information as he possessed relative to negotiations with the Six Nations of Indians. The Message, and Documents accompanying the same, were ordered to be printed.

Inspectors, Weighers, &c.

The Resolution, submitted yesterday by Mr. Silbee, respecting certain custom house officers, as amended, on motion of Mr. Tomlinson, so as to designate those who perform and received the fees of weighers, gaugers and measurers, was taken up, and agreed to.

Commodore Perry.

Mr. Randolph gave notice that he should, on Monday next, call for the consideration of the bill making provision for the family of the late Commodore Perry.

Nantucket Shoals.

On motion of Mr. Gorham, it was Resolved, That the committee of commerce be directed to inquire into the expediency of placing such a number of guns on the Nantucket Shoals, in the Vineyard Sound, on the coast of Massachusetts, as may be necessary to render the navigation more secure.

The additional Pension bill was called up, and debated at some length, when it was again laid on the table, to make room for the

Army Reduction Bill.

Which underwent a still further discussion; in the course of which, several ineffectual attempts were made to amend the same—(virtually to destroy it.)

On motion of Mr. Nelson, of Va. who asked, for the opponents of the bill, an opportunity to present their views on the subject the House adjourned.

By the Bells.

NORFOLK, JAN. 17.

Interesting Narrative.—The following narrative was handed to us, a few days since, for publication, by Mr. William Anderson, who is the subject of it.

We had a long and interesting conversation with him during which he communicated many facts and circumstances, leaving on our minds an entire conviction that he has passed through the scenes which he describes. We may give some further particulars of his history in a future number.—In the mean time, we will only say, that he is a man of strong thought unpolished mind of plain and unsophisticated manners, and possesses a very retentive memory, which has aided him (though debarred the privilege of committing any fact to paper) during this involuntary exile from his country, to keep a register of events and occurrences so correctly, that he is willing to give them to the public under the sanction of an oath—having previously established his claims to credibility. He has left this place for Winchester, and we are in daily expectation of hearing of his safe arrival among his friends.

William Anderson, aged 37 years (son of David Anderson, farmer), a native of this state, was born at Chesnut Level, Frederick county near Winchester. About 15 January, 1782, having entered into partnership with George Johnson, (a young man about his own age,) son of a farmer of the same name also residing in Frederick county, they left the place of their nativity for Pittsburgh, where they proceeded, with a number of flat bottomed boats, loaded with venison, hams, bear skins, flour, whiskey, tobacco, and some cotton, down the Ohio to New-Orleans.—Here, having sold their cargo, they purchased a big colored slave of New-Orleans, navigated by capt. George Edwards,

and took in charge of four and dry goods, for the account of Mr. George Morgan of New-Orleans, and Mr. William Morgan of New-York and sailed from that port on the 10th of October of the same year, on a sailing vessel, for Rio Janeiro, where they stopped at the cargo for specie (which they went to proceed up the Red-River, and down the Coromandel coast to Canton, O. or about the 15th of Oct. 1803, Anderson and Johnson, with four seamen and two negro boys, being ashore on a sailing excursion, on the Arabian shore, near Maracalla, were captured by a party of wild Arabs. Anderson and Johnson were separated from their companions and carried to the Persian Gulf, where they were sold to an Arab, who was the Sheikh of Ruseelkaima, known in that country by the name of Sheikh Abdallah, chief of the Wahabee pirates. What became of the seamen and negroes he has not even conjectured. After acquiring a tolerably correct knowledge of the language, and becoming useful in the military service, they were treated with great kindness, and at the expiration of two years and a half, they were transferred, under strong recommendations, to the Gwicar, prince of Guzarat, residing at Brodera, the chief town of that principality. They were now invested with a command in the army of the Gwicar, and contended with the forces of the British East India company until the death of Gwicar; on the succession of his son to the government he made peace with the English, who demanded that Anderson and Johnson should be given up to them. The demand however was not acceded to.

At this juncture the Mahatta states were engaged in active hostilities against the English, and Anderson and Johnson were sent to join the standard of Peshawar Holkar, one of their chiefs. The Mahatta forces were very successful, until the general pacification of the European continent enabling the English to reinforce their army very considerably, the Mahatta were unable longer to contend with them, and suffered a total defeat on the 25th of April, 1817, in a general engagement with the British under General Malcolm, on the plains of Meedpoor, in which battle Johnson was killed. The Mahatta army being now completely put to the rout, and the English and their allies in full possession of the country, Anderson bethought himself of an expedient to make his escape, and for this purpose disguised himself in the character of a Mahometan pilgrim going to Meccapad made his escape to Muscat, where he was seized by the British brig Vesta, Capt. Walker, and carried to Bombay.

Not finding any American Consul, or American shipping at Bombay, he was compelled to work his passage on board the British East India ship Hartfordshire, Capt. Hope, to Canton, and thence to the port of London, where he arrived about 17th or 18th Sept. last, and made known his circumstances to Col. Aspinwall, American Consul at that port, who treated him with great kindness, and sent him home in the ship Henry Clay, Gantt, which arrived in Hampton Roads on the 3d inst. whence he came up to this place.—He feels filled with gratitude to a kind and merciful Providence, that he is once more permitted to tread his native soil, though in a very destitute condition.—It is his intention to proceed immediately to the place of his birth, and as soon as circumstances will permit, to publish a correct narrative of the interesting scenes thro' which he has passed, during an exile of eighteen years in a country where civilization is almost a stranger. He has ample materials for such a history, which in the hands of a man of erudition would be a valuable volume no less gratifying to the curious than useful to the historian.

MASSACHUSETTS.

BOSTON, JAN. 21.

Fire.

A fire broke out on Saturday evening a little before 8 o'clock, in a building occupied as a depository of, and place for building scenery for the Boston Theatre. The building was entirely destroyed, together with much new and valuable scenery, besides the panoramas of the Battle and View of Paris, lately exhibited at the Circus in Charlestown. The fire for some time threatened many wooden buildings near, as well as the theatre itself, but by the great exertions of the firemen and citizens its progress was arrested.

From the circumstances of their having been no fire used in the building for a long time, little doubt can be entertained that this fire was the work of an incendiary; and that had it broke out at a latter period of the night, it would have extended to the theatre—the destruction of which was probably the object of the incendiary—and a great number of buildings in the vicinity.

The performances at the theatre, will not, we learn, be interrupted by this circumstance. The loss to the establishment it is believed, will not exceed two or three thousand dollars.

Boz. Gazette.

PAUPERS.

From a report made to the society for the prevention of Pauperism, in New-York, it appears, that the number of Paupers in that city is about 13,000. The annual expence is about \$250,000. About 8090 children are growing up in this city without education or the inculcation of moral habits, and nearly 10,000 families, neglect all public worship, and remain without God in the world.

FROM HAVANNA.

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On the 1st of Jan. 1821, the U. S. Schooner Nautilus, Capt. Blair, sailed from New-York, for Africa.—The following extract from the preface of the Pamphlet, explains its nature and object:—
"When the late Commodore Perry was about to sail on a cruise which terminated his valuable life, he requested Commodore Decatur to take charge of the following documents to keep Capt. Elliott in check during his absence; and, in any accident happened on his while on his cruise, that they might be published, as the most effectual means which would then be left, of guarding his character against the baseness and falsehood of Capt. Elliott."
The original documents of which these are copies, had all been transmitted to the Navy Department by Commodore Perry, some time before; but, in consequence of a great proportion of the necessary witnesses being on the Mediterranean station, a court-martial could not be convened prior to his sailing."
The Pamphlet contains a letter from Com. Perry to the Secretary of the Navy, containing the charges, &c. against Capt. Elliott;—then following the charges and specifications, with the affidavits of Lieuts. Turner, Stevens and Champlin, and of Dr. Parsons, in support of them;—and a letter from Capt. Elliott to Com. Perry, with his reply.

COLD WEATHER.

Wednesday and Thursday last, the 24th & 25th of Jan. were the coldest days which have been experienced here for the last twenty years.—On Wednesday morning at 8 o'clock, the thermometer was 4 above 0; at 2 p. m. 5 above 0; and at 10 p. m. 8 below zero.—On Thursday, at 8 a. m. 6 below 0; at 2 p. m. 4 above, and at 10 p. m. 2 below 0.—Yesterday the weather moderated, and at 8 a. m. was 3 above, and at 2 p. m. 23 degrees above 0.—Notwithstanding the late severe weather, our outer harbour continues unobscured by the ice.

At New-Bedford on Thursday morning, at sunrise, the thermometers stood at 12 below 0.

At Philadelphia on Wednesday evening, the thermometers at 6 o'clock was four degrees below zero; at 7, six ditto; at 8, seven ditto; at 9, eight ditto; at 10, nine and a half ditto; and at 11, ten ditto below zero.—On Thursday morning at 6 o'clock, it stood at ten and a half degrees; at 7, nine and a half ditto; at 8, nine ditto; at 9, seven ditto; at 10, five ditto; at 11, three and a half; and at noon, one ditto; below zero.

The Boston Gazette of Thursday last, says,—"Our harbor continues strongly bound by icy fetters.—There are forty vessels frozen up between Long-Wharf and Fort Warren; and the ice is so thick, that several of them have been enabled to discharge their cargoes on it.—Travelling has been made on the ice as far as Hingham, 13 miles from Boston, which has not been before done, for many years."

At Keene, (N. H.) on Friday, the 19th inst. the thermometer stood at 21 degrees below zero.

MILITARY ACADEMY.
From official documents laid before the House of Representatives, it appears, that the number of the Cadets who have been educated at the Military Academy, from its first establishment, is 261; of whom there are now in the army no fewer than 161—leaving one hundred for deaths and resignations. The total number of the Cadets now at the Academy, is 233.

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NEWPORT,
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CONGRESS.

By our Congressional journal it will be seen, that the House of Representatives have been principally occupied in discussing the bill for the reduction of the Army.

The National Intelligencer says,—"The determined rejection of almost all the material amendments which have been offered to this bill, both in the committee of the whole and in the House, may be taken, we presume, as decisive of the sense of the House in favor of the bill as it stands; and there is little room for doubt that it will pass that branch of the Legislature without any essential modification.—Its fate in the Senate is by no means so certain."

FROM WASHINGTON.

A letter from Washington, dated on Saturday last, received at New-York, says:—
"The House of Representatives have been engaged on the Army Bill all day. Mr. Lowndes concluded a long speech at a late hour, when the House adjourned. Mr. L. was against the bill; in the course of his speech he entered into an able examination of the state of our finances—a subject which, strange as it may seem, few understand at present. Mr. Barbour has the floor for Monday. He is understood to be in favor of the bill."

"The Senate, 24 to 19, postponed indefinitely the further consideration of the resolutions on Matthew L.'s petition."

"The Florida Treaty has not yet been ratified. It is rumored that Sp. wants a small douceur of a million of dollars, or so."

FLORIDA TREATY.

As generally understood, says the Washington City Gazette of the 15th inst. that Mr. Mead, who arrived in this city on Saturday last, is not the bearer of the Treaty ceding the Florida to the United States; but only of an official notice from Mr. Forsyth, Secretary of State, to the Spanish government.

FROM ST. DOMINGO.

By the arrival at New-York of the Brig Essex, Capt. Wise, from Port-au-Prince, which place she left on the 21st ult. information has been received, that three days previous to the departure of the vessel, President Boyer arrived there from Cape Henry, with 16,000 troops, among whom were the body guards of the late Christophe. His return was succeeded by great rejoicings and illuminations, during which all business was suspended. The tranquility of the Island was deemed to be completely established, and the consolidation of its government under Boyer, was hailed with universal satisfaction. Capt. Wise brought Despatches for Government.

FROM HAYTI.

Capt. Bright, arrived at Tarpaullin Cove from Cape Haytien, which place he left on the 28th ult. informs, that a plot for the indiscriminate massacre of all the whites and mulattoes in the place had been discovered, and the ringleaders secured. Five thousand blacks had been armed for the purpose, and their bloody intention was to have been put in execution on Christmas day, but was happily discovered in time to prevent it—the blacks had been dispersed. On the first alarm, the whites fled to the shipping in the harbour for safety; but when Capt. B. sailed, they had returned ashore, and were attending to their business as usual, quiet having been restored.

SHIP JOHN ADAMS.
The U. S. ship John Adams, Capt. Wadsworth, from the Coast of Africa, anchored in Hampton Roads the 16th inst. Officers and crew all in good health. Sailed from the Coast Nov. 15th, and on her passage home touched at Port Praya and Martinique.

PAUPERS.

From a report made to the society for the prevention of Pauperism, in New-York, it appears, that the number of Paupers in that city is about 13,000. The annual expence is about \$250,000. About 8090 children are growing up in this city without education or the inculcation of moral habits, and nearly 10,000 families, neglect all public worship, and remain without God in the world.

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VERNON CLINTON.

On the 17th inst. Gov. Clinton, of New-York, sent a Message to the House of Assembly, in which he details the facts in support of the charge, in his speech of November last, of an improper interference of the officers of the U. S. Government, in the elections of that state; and in support of his charge, has communicated a great body of evidence, consisting of letters, certificates and depositions; and also names the Hon. Roger Skinner, U. S. District Judge; the two District Attorneys, and several Post-Masters.—The following is the concluding part of his Message:—

"It is, I conceive, impossible to read the unfavorable conclusions which have been drawn from the body of testimony now submitted to you, making all allowances for exaggeration or error, for the influence of prejudice and the operation of improper motives.—admitting that a considerable portion of the allegations may be successfully refuted, yet still there will remain sufficient number of strong and established facts, to prove a concert of actions on the part of the officers of the National Government—in the Navy, the Custom-House, the General Post-Office, and in the Judicial and some other institutions of that government, operating in our local elections; and which demonstrates the existence of an organized and disciplined corps, and the exertion of extraneous influence for the purpose of promoting the aspirations of ambition; of securing the possession of authority, or of breaking down the power of the state, by the encouragement of intestine divisions:—and this is a case in which the maxim—*ne orders the commission of a crime. who does not forbid it, when it is in his power*—may be justly and emphatically applied. The least intimation from the proper quarter, would have effectually prevented these notorious and alarming evils.

To all sincere friends of Republican government, and such, Gentlemen, I believe you all to be, this statement presents subjects for serious reflection. Without the existence of these Governments, it is impossible for us to enjoy the blessings of free government. And without a National Government, we would be involved in wars at home, and have but feeble security against attacks from abroad.—Both are essential to the freedom, the safety, the prosperity and the honour of our country. The National Government is from the necessity of the case, armed with controlling authority over the revenues and physical force of the country. In its military and naval establishments—in the arrangement of the National domains—in the disposition of its diplomatic intercourse—in the collection of taxes—in the immense patronage which it derives from the numerous and lucrative offices in its gift—and in the allotments which are consequently held forth to ambition and cupidity, we perceive the foundation of an influence which may be wielded with a force almost irresistible against the independence and stability of the State Governments. It may be truly observed that in proportion to the population of the United States, no government has more numerous and efficient means of controlling public opinion.

And when we consider a few of the States have any funds, resources except what are derived from taxation that the compensation of their public officers is comparatively small; and that the heads of their Executive and Judicial departments have been even sometimes induced to accept offices under the National Government, subordinate in importance, but superior in emolument; we must at once perceive the difficulties which the State Authorities might have in opposing the improper influence of the National Government. And when we further consider that all probability there would be no views or coincidences of exertions existing at the same time in the State while the National Authority might make its approaches by single out particular States, and advancing against them with its combined and consolidated force, we have every reason to expect the utmost vigilance, and to expect all proper barriers against undue encroachments. A government of influence and corruption is the worst possible shape which a republican government can assume, because under the forms of freedom, it combines the essence of tyranny. And although I am far from saying, that this is now the case, yet the first attempts to give a wrong direction to the authority of government, ought to be resisted. Slavery is ever preceded by sleep. And the liberties of free states are more frequently prostrated by fraud than by force. In the intelligence and patriotism of the body of our fellow citizens we may trust, rely for the preservation of our free governments. And with an anxious desire to merit their good opinion by a faithful and independent discharge of my important duties, and with an entire disregard of any hostility which may arise from any quarter in consequence of my pursuing this course, I submit this communication to the Representatives of the people, fully persuaded that

when the political and moral and political opinions of the time are buried in oblivion, I shall be considered by impartial posterity, as having endeavored to do what I could for the Republic by my conduct on this occasion.

DE WITT CLINTON.

Albany, 17th January, 1831.

OUR NAVY.

It appears, by the report of the Navy Commissioners, that the following progress has been made, in conformity with the law for building and equipping the line and ten frigates, viz:

One ship of the line built, equipped, and sent to sea—three ditto launched—and two ditto, on the stocks.

Three frigates on the stocks.

That all the materials for building the remainder of the vessels authorized are on hand, except what will cost about \$350,000.

That the materials for equipments, yet to be procured will cost \$1,650,000.

The Board make a report on the subject of preserving ship-timber by immersion, and on the subject of dry-rot, in ships, which is of much interest to builders and merchants. It is believed that lying in water and freezing is greatly injurious to timber—but that "if the timber be not cut while in a vegetative state, and be kept under shelter, exposed neither to rain, to the heat of the sun, nor to piercing winds, yet having a free circulation of dry air, will expel nature the sap juices, without the aid of any artificial means."

Boundary Lines.

Alluding to the progress made by the American and British Agents in settling the boundary line between the Canada and the United States, a Montreal paper remarks—"We learn that there prevails between the British and American parties a cordiality which has not been interrupted by the slightest coolness; but the discretion, necessary to be observed in such cases, has prevented our informant from explaining whether we have lost or gained territory. The maps of that part of the country, hitherto published, have been found, we learn, incorrect."

Tariff Bill.

We learn from Washington, says the New-York Columbian, that the Tariff bill reported in the House of Representatives, is an exact copy of that which passed the House last year. The Auction Bill reported, provides that a duty of ten per cent. be laid upon the sales.

The Rev. Mr. Willington, of Templeton, Mass., was presented on Tuesday last with a single horned ox, which measured full thirty nine and a half cords! The sled was 42 feet in length and 12 feet in breadth, and was drawn by 60 yoke of cattle.—One individual agreed to give as much wood, as another would carry away at one load.

It is mentioned in a recent Montreal paper as an evidence of hard times, that the bodies of two deceased children had been sold by their mothers for anatomical purposes, at the price of 4 dollars each. Had this violation of the sanctities of our common nature occurred within the U. S. the British Reviewers would eagerly cite it as a proof of the moral degradation of the people.

The Massachusetts Legislature, it is expected, will rise at the close of the next week.

A late London paper announces the death, in this country, of Abraham Thornton, whose trial for the murder of Mary Ashford in England, and the singular circumstances arising from the Appeal of Murder, are well known to our readers.

Spanish Mains.

A Curacao paper of Dec. 15th, contains the following article relative to the Armistice between the Royal and Patriot Armies:—

"To-day we follow up the important intelligence received last week from the Main, by inserting the articles of the Armistice concluded between the Spanish and Patriot armies. It will be seen that the extract of the letter from Puer to Cabello, which was inserted in our last, was incorrect in as far as it stated that the Spanish Constitution had been acknowledged by Gen. Bolivar. The armistice makes no mention of such a circumstance; indeed when we call to recollection the correspondence that but lately passed between Generals Morillo and Bolivar, we are astonished at even this first step towards reconciliation, and are at a loss to account for the sudden transition that has evidently taken place in the sentiments of the Independent Chief. Time will probably develop the real causes thereof. The Caracas Gazette of the 6th instant contains the treaty mentioned in the armistice for regulating the war on the Main, should it unhappily be renewed. On the receipt of the armistice in Caracas, it was announced to the inhabitants by discharges of artillery, and the ringing of the bells in all the churches in that city. An officer of hussars, who carried the dispatches of General Morillo, traversed the immense distance from Caracas to Curacao in the space of five days."

Married.

The Legislature of Massachusetts, in its session, held a tax of One Dollar on every Bachelor of the age of 25 and upwards, besides the poll tax of one dollar, which is common to all the citizens.

Married.

In this town on the 11th inst. by the Rev Mr. Webb, Mr. ELIZABETH READ to Mrs. MARY HOWE.

Died.

On the Coast of Africa, on board the U. S. ship John Adams, of the prevailing fever of that climate, Midshipman HANNAH E. LUNN, of this town—in a long course of honorable service in the Navy, he had justly acquired a high reputation for activity, enterprise and intelligence. In his last his numerous friends are deprived of an amiable and interesting companion, and the Navy of a valuable and promising Officer.—Also Midshipman JAMES M. FARMAN, of Sandwich, (Mass.)

At Providence on Tuesday last, Mr. SYLVANUS PRAGUE, in the 36th year of his age.—Mrs. J. ELIZABETH SAWIN, wife of Mr. Sawin, in the 34th year of her age.—On Thursday, Mrs. LOUISA LUTHER.

In this town on Friday evening, the 19th inst. Mrs. DEBORAH DAVENPORT, wife of Mr. Charles E. Davenport, and daughter of Mrs. Jesse Dunham, in the 31st year of her age.

On Thursday last, Mr. ELIZABETH NORTON.

WEEKLY ALMANAC.

1831.	Sun	Sun	High	Moon
January.	rises.	sets.	water.	rises.
27 Saturday,	7 9 4	50 1	51 1	31
28 Sunday,	7 8 4	51 2	40 2	37
29 Monday,	7 7 4	52 3	33 3	41
30 Tuesday,	7 6 4	53 4	30 4	43
31 Wednesday,	7 5 4	54 5	30 5	41
Feb 1, Thursday,	7 4 4	55 6	30 6	34
2 Friday,	7 3 4	57 7	28	rises.

New Moon, 2d day, 1h. 53 min. in the Afternoon.

Marine List.

Port of Newport.

Jan. 27, 1831.

Sloop Henry, Rhodes, Havana
Ann-Maria, Gardner, New-York
CLEARED.

Brig Catherine, Tayer, Africa

Arrived on Saturday last, Sloop Henry, Rhodes, 44 days from Honduras and 28 from Havana, where she put in for water, with sarsaparilla, logwood, hides and turtle shells, bound to Providence.—Left at Havana, December 23, brigs Anselmo, Potter, unarrived; Perseverance, Hathaway, discharging; H. Brownell, of Bristol, unarrived; ditto; Torpedo, Chandler, of Baltimore, discharging; Favorite, Wilson, of — for Trist, in 30 days; Ad-latick, Fick from St. Petersburg, discharging, for New-Orleans; snipe Governor Griswold, Smith, of Middletown (Conn.) discharging; General Jackson, Tew, of Bristol, unarrived; schooner Margaret, Wilson, of Philadelphia for Charleston, unarrived; sloop Norfolk, Clarkson, for Petersburg, in 10 days. Spoke, December 19, brig Sarah Lee, Whitney, from Havana, for New Orleans; January 9, lat. 33, 50, long. 75, brig American, of and for New-York, from the River Plate.

Same day, schooner Honour & Amey Thayer, 19 days from Savannah, with cotton, for Providence. Spoke, lat. 37, long. 76 sloop Express, Green, of Rochester, from Savannah, bound to Baltimore.

Arrived on Sunday last, schooner Sophronia Rider, from Provincetown, for New-York.

Schooner Columbia, Carr, from New-York, for Warren.

Arrived on Tuesday, Brig Savannah, 9 day from Savannah, with cotton for Providence.

Sloop Middleton, Reding, from Cape May.

Arrived at Savannah Jan. 12th, Sloop Express, Hammett, of this port, from Charleston.—Cleared, Ship Alliance, Rider, of this port, for Liverpool, with cotton.

Arrived at Portsmouth on the 22d inst. Brig Union, Cole, from this port, with the cargo of the Brig Mary Jane, lately lost on Point Judith.

On Thursday, the 18th inst. a fleet of nearly 40 sail, large and small, went to sea from New-York. They embraced an opening among the floating ice, and got into the offing safely.—The Packet Ann Maria, Gardner, of this port, was the first vessel which got to sea, and arrived here in 24 hours from the Hook.

The Brig Lydia & Margaret, Salisbury, of East-Greenwich, cleared at Wilmington on the 6th instant, for Surinam.

The British brig Commerce, from

Gibraltar, arrived at New-York on Wednesday week, with 200,000 dollars in specie, for Prime, Ward, & Co.

NOTICE.

STEPHEN BOWEN informs his Friends and the Public, that he has taken his Brother, GEORGE BOWEN, into Co-Partnership, and the Business in future will be conducted under the Firm of

S. & G. BOWEN.

Newport, January 27.

WANTED.

FROM 100 to 150 Tons of White Oak and Chestnut Ship TIMBER, suitable for a Ship of 350 Tons, about half of each kind.—Also, Ten or 12 Tons of Locust Timber.—For which a fair price will be given.—Any person wishing to Contract to furnish the above Timber, may apply to the Subscriber personally, or by letter.—The Timber is wanted in all the month of March next, but a Contract will be made any time previous to the 10th of February next.

ROBINSON POTTER.

Newport, Jan. 27.

School-Books, Paper, &c

Wm. & J. H. Barber,

No. 133, Thames-Street,

Have just received and for Sale.

MURRAY's and Alden's Spelling Books; Geographies; Arithmetics; Dictionaries; Grammars, &c.—Also, Writing Paper of all kinds, Quills, Slates, Pencils, &c. &c.

Farmer's and Bickerstaff's Almanacks for 1831.

Log Paper, and Seamen's Journals.

Blank Account Books of all kinds, at reduced prices.

School-Masters and others, furnished with School-Books and Stationary, on the most reasonable terms.

Constantly on Hand,

A great Variety of

Ledgers, Journals, Waste, In

voices, Sales, Cash, and

Record BOOKS,

of the best Paper, bound in a

superior manner and Patent Ruled.

Old Books re-bound.

Jan. 16, 1831.

Athenaeum,

Or, Spirit of the English

Magazines.

JUST published, The ATHENAEUM; Or, Spirit of the English Magazines, for Jan. 18, 1831.

Subscriptions for the above interesting Work, are received by the Subscriber, the Agent in Newport.

JOSIAH C. SHAW

Newport, Jan. 26.

State of Rhode-Island, &c.

January 22, 1831.

THE Creditors of MOSES HARELL, of Providence, in the County of Providence, blacksmith, are hereby notified to appear (if they see fit) at the General Assembly to be held at East-Greenwich on the third Monday of February next, to show cause, if any they have, why his petition for the benefit of an Act, passed in June, A. D. 1756, entitled "An Act for the relief of insolvent debtors" ought not to be granted.

HENRY BOWEN, Secretary.

FOR SALE,

THREE THOUSAND of the fast-sailing Packet JAMES LAWRENCE, at the wharf, and now lying at Bunkers' wharf about 45 Tons burthen, is well found and an excellent sea-boat.—For terms apply to

JONATHAN T. ALMY.

Newport, Oct. 25.

J. MINTIRE,

No. 119, Thames-Street,

Has just received from New-

York and Boston.

A VARIETY of Children's Books. Toys, Fancy Articles, &c.—Also, Farmers and Rhode-Island Almanacks; The Rhode-Island Register for 1831.—The Physiognomist, a Novel, 2v 8 1 75 The Abbot, new edit. 2 vols 1 50 Caldwell's Life of Gen. Greene 3 00 Walsh's Appeal 3 & 3 50 Humboldt's History of New Spain 5 00 With many other Miscellaneous works for Sale on reasonable terms.—Old Books re-bound with neatness and despatch.

Newport, Dec. 30;

NEW GOODS.

JOHN B. NEWTON,

104, Thames-Street,

Has just received,

A PRIME Lot of DRY GOODS purchased at the late Auctions, which are going at unusually low prices.

Among them are:

Broadcloths and Cassimeres; a variety of Pelisse Cloth; a large assortment of Bombazettes; Serges at 2s per yard; Calicoes; table Damask 7-4 and 9-4, very cheap; Canton Crapes at \$11 and \$12 a piece; British Shirts; real double chain Levantines; Satinets; Devonshire Kerseys; Cassimere Shawls; figurd pelisse Flannel; Russia Sheetings; American Shirts and Sheetings, bleached and unbleached; Handkerchiefs; Brown Linens, tapes, bobbins, ribbons, &c.—With a variety of other Goods too numerous to mention.

Newport, Nov. 9.

NOTICE.

ALL Persons having any demand against the Estate of

BENJAMIN CHASE,

late of Portsmouth, deceased, are requested to present them to the Subscriber, and all those indebted to said Estate, to make immediate payment to

ABNER CHASE, Executor.

Portsmouth, Nov. 27, 1830.

TO LET,

THE STORE in Market-Square, now improved by *Sherman & Almy*—Possession will be given on the 19th inst.—For terms, apply to

HARRIET MOORE,

S. WHITEHORNE, or

HENRY MOORE.

Newport, Dec. 9.

NOTICE.

WE the Subscribers being by the Court of Probate for the Town of Portsmouth, appointed Commissioners to receive and examine the claims of the creditors against the estate of

John Randall,

a minor, late of Portsmouth, deceased, represented insolvent, hereby give notice, that six months is allowed from the date hereof, for the creditors of said estate to bring in and prove their claims; and that we will attend at our respective dwellings for that purpose.

WILLIAM ANTHONY, Com'r.

THOMAS POTTER, jun. Com'r.

All persons indebted to said estate are requested to make immediate payment to

SAMUEL CLARK, Adm'r.

Portsmouth, Jan. 6, 1831.

To the Editors of the Newport Mercury

I TIED in your paper of last week an Advertisement, signed by Wm. Scott, jun. in which my name is made use of in a manner intended to excite a suspicion of some kind or other against me; though the writer does not choose to let any body know what he means.—Trusting that the public would give no countenance to such disguised and insidious attacks, I did not intend to make any reply to it. But some of my friends think it will be best for me to inform the public, that the Advertisement alluded to, (as well as another of a similar nature also published in your paper) was contrived and written by William G. Burroughs.—I will only say further (though I presume it is unnecessary) that since these persons have published insinuations about me, I call upon them to state openly and fully, what they allude to in their advertisements.—But I advise Mr. Scott to be cautious how he signs whatever may be written for him by Burroughs.—With regard to the former, I had a final settlement with him some months ago, and then took his receipt in full, and his Note for the balance due me, which Note, upon my seeing his first advertisement, I immediately put in suit, and obtained Judgment upon it.—No defence was made against it, though Scott (or rather Burroughs for him) after submitting to judgment thought proper to appeal.

ISAAC V. BURDICK.

Newport, Jan. 26.

NOTICE.

MR. ISAAC V. BURDICK,—Sir,

HAVING since the date of my Caution, inserted in the *Newport Mercury*, understood that you were willing to submit to references, all matters and things in dispute between us, I have thus long delayed presenting a statement of certain circumstances to the public eye; but finding you have not come forward in that spirit of candor which I had a right to expect, I take this method informing you, that a debt cannot be much longer suppressed.

WILLIAM SCOTT, jun.

Newport, Jan. 18, 1831.

POETRY.

FROM TWO NORTHERN WHIG.

STANZAS,
To

THOUGH the chords of our hearts
were in harmony strong,
And the music they gave were of love
and of truth—
Yet hushed is the strain of delight which
they sung,
When there hung not a cloud o'er the
day of our youth;
That cloud is not past—but the storm
swept in with—
And our hope hath been wreck'd on
adversity's sea;
All dead are the flowers that sprung in
my path,
And enfetters are the wishes which cen-
tered in thee.

I have loved thee so dearly—my heart's
fondest prayer
Was uttered in fervor and truth at thy
shrine—
Through joy and through sorrow, thro'
hope and despair,
My heart's purest springs of affection
were thine
Ah! when anguish had spread her dark
veil o'er my brow,
And my steps seem'd to haste to the verge
of the grave;
When death's cold hand near me, fast
beckoning his bow,
Thy affection, thy kindness, came for-
ward to save!

Though I meet thee no more on this
war-torn earth,
And wander alone thro' each lingering
year—
Yet memory shall ever be true to thy
worth,
And shall tell the world was lovely, kind
hearted and dear
When hap'ly a cheering voice shall for-
ever be hush'd,
And the joy of existence in darkness
shall live!
When all other emotions of thought
shall be crush'd,
Still, still thy fond spirit shall linger
with thee.

FLORIO.

Saturday's Monitor.

"Out of the heart proceed evil
thoughts."—MAT. XV. 19

Evil thoughts sprout up in every
heart. If they are indulged, they soon
corrupt it; but if checked, and imme-
diately discharged, they produce no bad
effect.

In case of malice, for instance, you
conceive a malicious thought against
your enemy—You take pleasure in
hearing of any mischief that may befall
him—You ask, is not this malice?

Let us examine; do you indulge
these thoughts? No—If you had it in
your power, would you wish to ruin
your enemy? By no means, certainly.
—Would you be glad to do him a ser-
vice? I think I should—Why then,
overstanding your malicious thoughts
you have no malice in your heart—
You had thoughts mark only the ma-
lignancy of your nature; your good re-
solutions are the heavenly work of grace
upon your affections.

The same mode of reasoning may be
applied to other bad thoughts—the
distraction of them in the mind, shows
only the natural depravity of human na-
ture; the kind affections are afterwards
produced by the grace of God.

The Union Factory.

WOOL CARDING.

THE Subscribers respectfully inform
their Friends, and the public in
general, that they have established the
Indigo Blue Dyeing, and have employ-
ed an experienced workman at colour-
ing and finishing—Woolen Goods of
all descriptions will be finished in the
neatest manner and on the most rea-
sonable terms.

Wool of all grades carded into roll
in the best manner. They continue to
manufacture Wool on shares or by con-
tract, as may best suit their employ-
ers. The following persons will receive and
forward any articles intended for the
Union Factory viz.—Edward Stanhope
and Robert G. Francis Carr, New-
port—George Lawton, Tiverton—
Jeremiah Gifford, Bristol Ferry.

The Subscribers return their sincere
thanks to their old customers and soli-
cits the continuance of their favors.
JOHN BABCOCK,
MOSES LAWTON.
Portsmouth Nov. 10.

Athenaeum,

Or, Spirit of the English
Magazines.

JUST published, THE ATHENE-
UM; Or, Spirit of the English
Magazines, for Jan. 1. 1822.

Subscriptions for the above in-
teresting Work, are received by the
Subscribers the Agent in Newport.
J. C. SHAW.

Newport, Jan. 5.

ISAAC GOULD,

Has just received at his old stand
No. 176, Thames-street.

And offers for Sale as low as can be
purchased in Town, for CASH.

A N Assortment of best Superfine
BROADCLOTHS and Cassi-
meres, fashionable colours.

Middle and low priced ditto, for Sur-
touts.

Super and common drab Devonshire
Kerseys.

Double milled Broadcloths for Great
Coats.

Tartan Plaids for Cloaks.

Plain and embossed Bombazettes, black
and fancy colours.

Superb new fashion Cassiolett Ves-
tings.

Valencia and common ditto.

Rich gilt coat and vest buttons.

Superb fancy C. avants.

Black silk and flag Hankerchiefs.

Brown Hollands and Cottons, very
cheap.

His Friends and the Public are in-
vited to call and examine for them-
selves.

Newport, Oct. 13.

New School Geography.

Just received, by

JOSEPH MINTIRE.

A Supply of MORSE'S New

and Improved SCHOOL GEO-

GRAPHY, together with a new and

handsome ATLAS to accompany it.—

Price of the Geography 87 1/2 Cents;

the Atlas 75 Cents, coloured.

The following is one, among

many recommendations to the merit of

this work—And besides, it may be no-
ticed, that it is recommended for In-
troduction into all the common Schools

through the State of New-York, by the
Superintendent, and Secretary of State

J. V. N. YATES.

HAVING examined, as extensively

as our engagements would permit, "A

new Abridgment of the American Uni-

versal Geography," by J. J. Morse

D. D. and Sidney Edwards Morse,

A. M. we have no hesitation in saying,

that we think it possesses great merit.

With a labour which Authors rarely be-
stow on new editions, this Work ap-
pears to have been entirely re-written

and that with much care and ability.

I be simplicity and brevity of its style—

the various and interesting matter which

it contains—and the excellence of its

arrangement, must make it very valu-
able, not only as a school-book for youth,

but as a convenient manual for occa-
sional use to men of reading. The System

of Questions running through the Work

and the General Views, at its close

must greatly increase its usefulness to

learners in Geography. The Map of

the United States, which is given as

specimen of the proposed Atlas, is ex-
ecuted in a superior style of workman-

ship.

E. PORTER,
L. WOODS,
J. MURDOCK

Theological Seminary, Andover, July
19, 1821.

FOR SALE,

A FARM lying in North-Kingstown,

two miles from Wickford, contain-
ing about 60 Acres, well wooded and

watered. The soil is good for grain and
grazing, and well fenced into lots of

convenient size, with stone wall. It

has on it a Dwelling-House, barn and

crib in good repair, and a thrifty young

orchard of grafted fruit. But few Farms

of this size possess equal advantages.

The price will be moderate, and terms

easy—For further particulars, apply to

the Subscriber in Wickford.

J. G. CHADSEY.
Wickford, Dec. 21.

TO LET,

HAT well-known Stand on Block-

JOB SHERMAN,

Has just received,

A LARGE Assortment of GOODS,

equitable for the present and ap-
proaching Season, among which are:

Broadcloths, Cassimeres, Pelisse Cloths,

Cassimere Shawls, Flannels, double

mill'd Balms, Fearnoughts, Kerseys,

Matinets, Plains and Coatings.—One

half Blankets, of a very good quality;

3 do. white and brown Sheetings; 1 do

Lancaster Sheetings, of a very superior

quality.

An Assortment of Groceries, Crocke-
ry, Glass, China and Lustre Ware.

Newport, 20th of 10th mo. 1821.

Verdigrise ground in Oil

William W. Vernon,

Has for Sale,

VERDIGRISE ground in Oil, war-

ranted of the first quality and as

cheap as can be purchased in Boston, or

New-York in bags from 10 to 200 lbs

—Paints of all colours Li seed Oil—

Window Glass and Putty Brushes &c.

J. W. W. Vernon informs his

Friends and Customers, that he continues

to carry on the Business of Painting &

Glazing in its various branches at the

Old Stand No. 118 Finance Street,

where he constantly attends to receiv-
ing their commands; the smallest favours

gratefully acknowledged and the strict-
est attention paid to all orders.

Newport, June 30.

MA R B L E

MONUMENTS.

TOMBS, Chimney Pieces

Hearths, Fire Places and Grave

Stones, of American and Italian Marble,

blue, white and clouded, for sale on the

Packet Wharf, Newport.

A L S O,

500 pair of Grave Stones, of

the finest and most durable Blue Mar-

ble, warranted superior to any sold in this

State.—Free stone for Windows Caps

and Sills, Hearths, Fire Places and Steps.

All of which will be sold at the lowest

Prices for Cash. Country Produce, or

other Merchandise, and on a long credit

required.

JAMES STEVENS,

Peckham-Street.

Newport, March 17.

FOR SALE,

THE Island in Point-Judith Pond

South-Kingstown, called the Great

Island, containing by estimation, One

Hundred and Seventy Acres of most

excellent Land, with all the buildings,

consisting of a two-story Dwelling-

House, large new Barn and Crib, and

all other necessary buildings, hereon.

In complete repair and a well of good wa-

ter near the House. The Land is walled

into convenient lots.

ALSO.—A small Island, that for-

merly joined the aforementioned Island,

containing 11 acres of land—the soil of

both is of a superior quality, none better

in this or the adjoining states; the whole

being good arable land, well adapted

BEEF, &c.

S. & G. BOWEN,

Have for Sale at their Store
on Steens' Wharf.

200 Bbls. No. 1 & 2 Bos-

ton BEEF.—30 do. Mess do. Do.

Mess and Prime PORK.

100 Boxes No. 1 & 2 Soap.

Russia and Ravens Duck.

Bar and Holt Iron; Iron Hoops

Anchors, Nails, Naval Stores, Leather,

Salt, Cullish, Grindstones, and a ge-
neral assortment of

Ship-Chandlery & Groceries.

Newport, Nov. 17.

PRIME TOBACCO.

5 Hhds prime To-

bacco, suitable for Segars, for

Sale by

STEPHEN CAHOONE.

Newport, Dec. 1.

CARPETINGS

SWEEP & CO.

11

in addition to their former As-

sortment of Fall and Winter Goods:—

600 Yds elegant Floor Coverings,

Cheap—300 Yards BOMBAZETTS, from

2s. to 4s6 per yard.

Apply to

JAMES STEVENS,

Peckham-Street.

Newport, March 17.

FOR SALE,

A large Assortment of Linen, Ging-

hams and Plaid; Cassimere shawls;

some of the best Russia Diapers ever

imported in this Low; per bale of sin-

gle Piece, Cheap; Rose Blankets;

Broadcloths; Cassimere and Pelisse

Cloths; more American Diapers for

ly 9d per yard; Che; shawls by Ging-

hams; homespun Flannel, &c.—Steam

loom English and American Shirtings

and Sheetings; Nankin and Canton

Crapes; Italian ditto; Richaws and

Sarabets; Ladies and Gentlemen's

worsted Hosiery, from 1s6 to 7s6 per

pair, all colours; dark and light com-
mon Vesting; Valenciennes elegant new

patterns; Leno and Book Muslins; pider-

net, picket and fancy Muslins; white &

coloured Cambric; a part of a case of

Leighorn Bonnets; Straw ditto; with

many other articles too numerous to

mention.

Newport, Dec. 15.

Legal Masonic Election.

THE (Real

& Ancient)

St John's Lodge

No. 1, Newport,

met at their

Lodge Room on

the 27th of Dec

1821 according

to law, when the

following Brethren were unanimously

chosen to the Offices affixed to their

respective Names, viz:—

Benjamin Waite Case, R. W. Master.

Clarke Green, jun. Senior Warden.

Isaiah Burdick, Junior Warden.

Timothy R. Peckham, Secretary.

Henry Tew, Treasurer.

Isaac V. Burdick, Senior Deacon.

John T. Newman, Junior Deacon.

John A. Collins, Chaplain.

William Cranston, M. & M. Ceremon.

James C. Hubbard, } towards

Charles Babcock, }

Robert Lawton, Tyler.

The Lodge was then closed in due

and ancient form;—after which they

partook of a handsome Entertainment, at

which brotherly love and social converse

gave the surest pledges of lasting har-

mony.

Newport, Jan. 2, A. L. 5822.

REMOVAL.

ELIZA CHAMPLIN,

Informs her Friends and the Public,

Seventeenth Congress.

LYSENATE, Jan. 21, 1821.

MR LOWRIE presented a petition from the Pennsylvania Society for the abolition of Slavery, praying further measures to suppress the slave trade, and promote the extermination of slavery in the country. Referred to the Judiciary committee.

Custom-House Emoluments.

The bill for establishing the compensation of Collectors of the Customs, was taken up. The bill was modified so as to allow the Collectors of Philadelphia and Boston one-sixth instead of one-fifth per cent. Mr. Brown, of Louisiana, moved that the commission of the Collector at New-Orleans be increased from one to one and a half per cent.—This motion was rejected, 24 to 11.

After considerable debate on the different sections, the bill was finally postponed until to-morrow.

Mr. King, of New-York, from the joint committee of the two Houses, reported an amendment to the joint rules, which proposes that no bill shall be sent from either House to the other for concurrence, on any of the three last days of a session; and that no bill shall be presented to the President of the U. S. for his approbation on the last day of any session.

The Senate spent some time on Executive business; and then adjourned.

Tuesday, January 22.

Agreeably to notice, Mr. Lowrie introduced a bill to vest in the respective States the right of the United States to all fines assessed for the non-payment of militia duty during the last war.

The report made yesterday by the committee on the joint rules of the two Houses, was taken up and the amendments proposed therein were adopted.

Custom House Emoluments.

The Senate then resumed the consideration of the bill to establish the compensation of Collectors of the Customs.

Mr. Holmes, of Maine, stated, that, inasmuch as it appeared by an unofficial statement of the Collector at Norfolk, that, owing to the operation of the restrictive system, the collections at that port had greatly diminished it was considered necessary and proper to raise the proposed commission at that port from one per cent. to one and three-fourths; and as it appeared that the collections at the port of Richmond had increased considerably, it would be proper for the purpose of producing something like equality in the emoluments of the officers at these two ports, to reduce the commission at the port of Richmond to one and an half per cent.

This motion caused much debate, in the course of which

Mr. D'Wolf said he was in favor of the amendment, for the reason that the second and third rate ports were better paid than the first rate, from the great inequality of the duties and responsibility. The first object of this bill was to save revenue, and the next to equalize the compensation of the officers of the customs. The justice of reducing the pay at Richmond, and raising it at Norfolk, was clear to him; and it was required by impartiality towards the officers of ports in the north, which had been equalized, and which he cited.

The amendment was adopted.

The Senate then proceeded with the remaining sections of the bill, and after considerable debate, in which Messrs. Lloyd, Knight, Otis, &c. participated, the bill was laid over until to-morrow, and the Senate adjourned.

Wednesday, Jan. 23.

Suppression of Piracy.

Mr. Johnson, of Louisiana, submitted the following resolution for consideration:

Resolved, That the Committee on Naval Affairs be instructed to enquire into the expediency of providing by law for the building of an additional number of ships of war, for the protection of the commerce of the U. S. in the Gulf of Mexico; and into the propriety of employing one or more of the frigates or ships of war of the United States for the same purpose.

In offering this resolution, Mr. Johnson said, that several of the piratical vessels which had robbed our commerce, had been seen at the Havana, and moving around the Island of Cuba, and that there is every reason to believe that they were actually fitted out at the Havana, and that the authorities there countenance the depredations committed by them. Is it not proper then he asked, that one or more of our frigates, or ships of war, should be dispatched to the Havana for the purpose of inquiring into this matter, and acting as circumstances may require?

On motion of Mr. Holmes, the bill to establish the compensation of officers of the customs, was referred to the Committee on Finance for the purpose of amendment in its details, which could be better prepared, he thought, in committee.

The Senate spent some time on Executive business; and then adjourned.

Thursday, Jan. 24.

A bill was read and amended the Charter of the Bank of the U. S. authorizing the Bank to appoint an Agent and a Register to sign and countersign the notes

of the Bank; and making it penal for any of the officers or servants of the Bank to defraud it or embezzle any of its funds or property.

A bill was reported to authorize the Legislature of Illinois to open a Canal through the public land, to connect the Illinois river with Lake Michigan.

The resolution submitted by Mr. Ruggles, calling for the returns of manufacturing establishments made by the Marshals, was taken up and agreed to.

The resolution offered yesterday by Mr. Johnson, to provide further protection against Piracy, was taken up.—A debate ensued on this resolution.

Mr. D'Wolf thought that five or six additional vessels were wanted in the West-Indies, &c. but that they could be purchased much cheaper than built.

Mr. Otis suggested the propriety of simplifying the resolution into an inquiry of providing by purchase or otherwise, an additional number of small vessels, for the better protection of the commerce of the United States.

The resolution was so modified, and then passed.

Friday, Jan. 25.

The Vice-President being unable from indisposition, to attend to-day, the Senate adjourned over, without transacting any business.

House of Representatives,

Monday, January 21.

Much private and unimportant business was passed upon.

The speaker laid before the House a letter from the Secretary of the Treasury, transmitting an estimate of appropriations proposed for the service of the year 1822, amounting to \$8,891,285 48.

Mr. Taylor, from the joint committee on the rules of joint proceeding, &c. made a report corresponding with that which was this day made in the Senate; which was ordered to lie on the table.

Uniform System of Bankruptcy.

On motion of Mr. Sergeant, the House then resolved itself into a committee of the whole on the bill to establish a uniform system of Bankruptcy, Mr. Taylor in the chair.

The first section of the bill being under consideration—

Mr. Sergeant addressed the chair in favor of a Bankrupt system. We have not room for all his remarks; the following have peculiar merit: The relation of debtor and creditor. Mr. S. observed, was deeply interesting to all classes of society. To the creditor, the constituted authorities were bound to perform the duty of justice. To the debtor, there was superadded to that of justice, the duty of humanity. Peculiarly was this the case in a country which professed to be a government of laws, where the rich and the poor yielded an equal obedience and support to the laws, and were equally entitled to their protection. It was a country of freedom, where all who participated in its conflicts were entitled to participate in the happiness those conflicts had secured. Our government was established, not to aggrandize the lordling, and spread its glory by trampling in the dust the child of misfortune; but for the nobler purpose of giving equal security to the peasant who sleeps on straw, and to the wealthy satrap who reposes on down. The blessings of our Constitution reach beyond the palace. They enter the humbled shed. They cheer the heart of the wretched with consolation, and buoy it up with hope. They redeem himself and his children from bondage, and cast their reflection upon the domestic fireside. The once prosperous citizen looks to his family—to his social circle—to the delights of better days, which no act of folly or injustice have justly required the forfeit of—he looks with ardent gaze at the constitution of his country—and he turns to ask you, shall these blessings be lost without crime, and the ignominy of imprisonment be incurred without fault? Shall the creditor incarcerate his debtor at pleasure—shall the dominion of dollars and cents give him the power to say that there he shall live, there he shall die—and there he shall be buried? In that gloomy abode, he hangs no longer on the skirts of mercy. Hope is bounded by payment and the limit of grace is the balance of the ledger. It is indeed easy to say to the debtor, why did you ask for credit? And to the creditor, why did you give it? But it was not equally easy to practice on the enquiry. Commerce is carried on upon the principle of credit. It is uniform and universal throughout the civilized world. To depart from it, in particular cases, might excite division, but would rarely impart confidence, or the authority of example.

Before Mr. S. had concluded, the usual hour of adjournment having arrived on motion, the committee rose, reported progress, and obtained leave to sit again.

The House adjourned.

Tuesday, January 22;

Mr. Sergeant, from the committee on the Judiciary reported a bill for the establishment of a Territorial Government in Florida, which was twice read and committed.

The Speaker laid before the House a letter from the Secretary of War, transmitting a statement showing the ex-

penditure of the moneys appropriated for the contingent expenses of the Military Establishment for the year 1821; which was read and referred to the committee of Ways and Means.

On motion of Mr. Williamson, the House agreed to consider his resolution offered yesterday, calling for information from the President, relative to the northeastern boundary of the United States; and the resolution was thereupon adopted.

The House then resolved itself into a committee of the whole on the unfinished business of yesterday, the Bankrupt bill, Mr. Taylor in the chair.

Mr. Sergeant resumed his remarks; which occupy more than three columns of the Intelligencer.

Mr. Stevenson rose to submit a motion, which was, to strike out the first section of the bill. He purposed to express his sentiments on the question but he wished, to have the question fairly and fully discussed; and the object of his motion would be, to try the sense of the House on the principle of the bill, and if it should appear that a majority was in favor of legislating on the subject, it would then be desirable to unite in making the details as perfect as possible.

On motion of Mr. Smyth, the committee then rose and reported, and obtained leave to sit again.

The House adjourned.

Wednesday, Jan. 23.

Mr. McCoy moved for the adoption of a rule, that no petition for a claim of any description shall be received, unless accompanied by evidence, showing that the claim had been made at the proper department, and disallowed, and stating the reasons of such disallowance.

[This motion occasioned much discussion, in which it was supported by the mover, as tending to have nine-tenths of the petitions now presented to the House, settled in the departments. It was opposed by Messrs. LITTLE, MOORE, of Alab. TRACY, WRIGHT, and KANNEY, as restricting the right of petitioning, and operating oppressively on the rights of the people. The strength of the current of the House being against the motion, the mover was induced to withdraw it.]

BANKRUPT BILL.

The House, in committee, resumed the consideration of the bill to establish a uniform system of Bankruptcy.

Mr. Stevenson, of Virginia, then moved to strike out the first section, to test the principle of the bill. [Mr. S. addressed the committee for an hour and an half, against the bill.]—At the close of Mr. S's remarks,

Mr. Smyth, of Virginia, moved, that the committee rise, and report progress. Agreed to.

Thursday, Jan. 24.

REDUCTION OF THE ARMY.

Mr. Cannon called up the resolution he offered some days since, on the subject of the army; and went into a discussion of its expensive organization as at present established; and gave an estimate of the expenses which would be saved, should the army be reorganized according to the motion he had submitted. [By this motion a reduction of 784 surplus officers will take place; by which an annual saving will be made, according to the mover's calculation of at least \$50,000 dollars.]

After a few remarks, Mr. C. modified his motion, and the Military Committee was instructed to report generally on the subject.

Mr. Rodney, appointed a Senator announced his resignation of his seat in the House.

A statement showing the Commerce and Navigation of the U. S. for the year ending Sept 30, 1821, was received, and ordered to be printed.

Friday, Jan. 25.

BANKRUPT BILL.

The House then again resolved itself into a committee of the whole on this bill—Mr. Taylor in the chair.

Mr. A. Smyth of Va rose and moved to strike out the first section of the bill; and the question thereon having been stated—

Mr. Smyth addressed the committee in support of his motion, in a speech of two and a half hours.

On motion of Mr. Mallary, the committee rose, and obtained leave to sit again; and

The House adjourned to Monday.

By the Mails.

LOUISIANA.
NEW-ORLEANS, DEC. 29.
More Piracy!

THE Schooner Planer, Dennison, of Portland, arrived at the Balize from St. Thomas, was boarded off Cape Antonio by the Pirates, who plundered her of all her cargo, and cut and flogged the captain in the most barbarous manner. A person who had seen Captain Dennison, says, that it is shocking to behold the works of savage brutality which his body exhibits.

A letter from a passenger in the ship Edward Downs, at the Balize, from Bellast, states, that they escaped the pirates by passing Cape Antonio at night. The next day they fell in with above schr. having on board part of the crew of the Scotch brig Alexander,

from London, for New-Orleans, which had been burnt by the pirates and the captain and steward murdered. The mate and 4 of the men were put on board the Edward Downs.

The Advertiser of the 29th says that a meeting was about to be called in New-Orleans, to petition government to take the necessary measures to suppress piracy in the Gulf of Mexico.

SOUTH-CAROLINA.

CHARLESTON, JAN. 18.

Pirates Taken!

The Schooner Eliza, Roberts arrived yesterday from Matanzas, a ch port she left on the 7th inst. Captain Roberts informs us that two days before he sailed a gentleman arrived at Matanzas in the steam-boat from Havana, who brought the intelligence that the brig Enterprise, Lieut. Comdr. Kearney had captured four piratical schooners three of which had been destroyed, and the fourth, being of a larger size than the others, had been taken under the care of the brig. The same gentleman corroborates the report brought by the schooner Comet, of the landing made at Cape Antonio, and the destruction of the Piratical rendezvous. The Enterprise was daily expected in the Havana.

COLUMBIA

WASHINGTON-CITY, JAN. 24.

Indian Battle.

Letters received in this city yesterday announce that a great battle has been fought in the Arkansas country, between the Cherokees and Osages, in which it is said the former were completely victorious, making prisoners of several hundred of their antagonists. The next mails from that quarter will probably bring us the particulars of this combat.

PENNSYLVANIA.

PHILADELPHIA, JAN. 26.

Awful Calamity.

On Thursday morning, that spacious building, the ORPHAN HOUSE was reduced to ashes; and would to Heaven this were the extent of the calamity.—The weather was excessively cold; and about 3 o'clock, the Matron was awakened by some of the children, complaining that the room was full of smoke. She, and her daughter, immediately arose, and on reaching a door leading to the cellar found it to be in a blaze. They hastened to the children's apartments, to save the orphans; but soon after the whole interior of the House was wrapt in flames. There were nearly one hundred orphans in this asylum, when it took fire, and it is to be feared, that of these, 23 (all girls but three) fell victims to the fury of the flames, (as they are still missing.)—Others were rescued from them by the intrepidity of the watchmen, who came to their assistance. Honorable mention is made of Robert Nutter, John Butcher, and Stephen Barcus, for their humane exertions on the occasion. The last child saved, was by Nutter, who in bringing her off, was obliged to clamber over the bannister, the stairs being on fire.—The little innocent, when he accosted her, begged him in her artlessness, "not to throw her into the fire." We cannot continue the narrative.—There were no male inmates in the House! and the Matron, and her two female assistants, did every thing in their power to save the innocents confided to their care.—The intensity of the cold, formed a distressing impediment to the zeal of the firemen to extinguish the flames.

The excitement which this calamity has produced may well be imagined.—The loss is estimated at \$25,000; only \$6000, of which was insured. A Public Meeting of the Citizens was immediately held and every measure adopted to alleviate the misery of the objects which escaped naked from the flames.—Offerings of clothes food, &c have been made; and \$3000 were immediately subscribed for rebuilding the Asylum.

MASSACHUSETTS.

BOSTON, JAN. 28.

The decision of the Commissioners in Washington shuns out the large claims of Messrs. Meade and Robinson, on the Spanish government. The exclusion of these and other claims, it is said, will render the five millions appropriated by the treaty, sufficient to satisfy all the bona fide claims.

Letters from Washington intimate, that 40 000 will be the ratio of representation which will be adopted by Congress; which will give 212 members.—That the prospect of the passage of the Bankrupt Bill was faint and that the project of appropriating Public Lands for the encouragement of education would fail.

Boston Centinel.

Agreeably to a law of Congress, certain fines were exacted of the militia of Pennsylvania, for not turning out during the late war; and something like 200 000 dollars collected by the Marshals; but it appears, by a recent letter of the Secretary of the Treasury to Congress, that not one cent of this money has been received by him.

Joseph Thomson, who was under sentence of death at Baltimore, for the murder of Miss Hamilton, died on Sunday last in consequence of having refused for sometime to take any sustenance.

The Mercury.

NEWPORT.

Saturday, Feb. 2, 1822.

GENERAL ASSEMBLY.

The General Assembly of this State, after a session of three weeks, having completed the revision of the laws, was expected to adjourn at Providence, last evening.

An Act has passed both Houses, providing for submitting the question again to the people, at the April to-vi-meeting, whether a Convention shall be organized to frame a Constitution for the State.

The Providence American of Yesterday, says,—“The proposition to reform the judicial department of the government, by reducing the number of Judges, was after a short debate negatived in the House by a decisive majority.” The genuine friends of the people will lament the failure of a plan which contemplated a more economical, efficient and expeditious administration of justice than can be obtained under the present organization of our Courts.

“The House have amended the Militia Law, by reducing the number of trainings within a year from three to one. This amendment awaits the decision of the Senate, but as it was adopted almost unanimously in the popular branch, their concurrence may be confidently anticipated. A vast majority of the people, we are persuaded, will give their cordial sanction to this proceeding of the Legislature, which, aside from its salutary influence on public morals, will exempt the labouring classes from an oppressive tax on their time and substance.”

BANKRUPT BILL.

The debate in Congress on this bill, has become highly interesting.—The National Intelligencer of the 25th ult. says—“The Bankrupt bill promises to be for some days on the tapis in the House. It will be debated, we apprehend, at great length, notwithstanding the subject has been heretofore so fully discussed and reported. Of its fate, it would be idle to offer a prediction. We will only advise those who look with intense anxiety to the Halls of Congress on this subject, against being too sanguine in their hopes from that quarter. The talent and the members of the House of Representatives appear to be more divided on the subject than on any other question of equal importance we can recollect—with the exception, perhaps, of Mr. Calhoun's Internal Improvement bill, which passed the House by a majority of two votes. Such may be the success of the Bankrupt Bill.”

A letter from Washington, dated Jan. 23d, says, “The Bankrupt Bill is now under full investigation in the House. Doubts may be entertained whether it will pass, at least without the extension of the system to all classes of the community. It is surprising how many petitions against the bill, have been presented from Eastern States. The circumstance of the division of sentiment about it, in the commercial cities, gives animation and confidence to its adversaries in Congress.”

CAPTURE OF THE PIRATES.

The Charleston Mercury of the 21st ult. (received by last evening's mail) contains the following pleasing confirmation of the capture of the Pirates by the U. S. brig Enterprise, as mentioned under our Charleston head.—“The Mercury says,—“Capt. Budd, of the schr Sarah Ann, arrived here yesterday in 10 days from Havana, confirms, so as to leave no doubt of the fact, the capture of the four piratical schooners by the Enterprise, and the burning of the boats and places of refuge of the Pirates at Cape Antonio.—The schooner kept by the Enterprise as a tender, was known to have been fitted out in Havana.”

“It was reported and believed in Havana, that the Patriot Com. Chaytor, had taken a large Piratical schr, and had hanged the whole crew, said to consist of 60 or 70 persons, on the Berry Islands.”

FROM AFRICA.

The U. S. schr Alligator, Lieut. Com. Stockton, arrived at Charleston on the 21st ult. in 33 days from Cape Mesurado, West Africa, and 17 from the West Indies, which she run down on a cruise.—Lieut Stockton has effected the purchase for a most eligible settlement, at Cape Mesurado, for the American Colonization Society, and had its possession secured.

It is stated, that Gen. GEORGE IZARD has been nominated by the President, to succeed Gen. Jackson, as Governor of the Floridas.

FLORIDA.

A bill providing for the Government of East and West Florida, is now before Congress. The executive is to consist of a Governor to be appointed by the President for three years. Its Legislature to be composed of the Governor and thirteen fit and discreet citizens, to be appointed by the President, the latter annually.

The judicial power to be invested in superior courts, and such inferior courts and magistrates as the Legislature may establish.—The laws of the United States are declared to be enforced in the territory from the passage of the act.

FOREIGN NEWS.

We still remain without any later dates from England than the 15th of Nov.—The packet Ship Amity, which was to sail from Liverpool on the 1st of Dec. had not arrived at New-York on Wednesday, having been out nearly 60 days.

In regard to the next President, the Charleston City Gazette remarks,—"We inform our readers, that letters entitled to great respect and credit, which we have seen, induce us to believe that Mr. Lowndes will be supported with a weight too decided from other parts of the Union, to permit his friends to withdraw his name."

Commercial Restrictions.

A meeting was held at Norfolk on the 21st ult. and several resolutions adopted, expressive of the injurious tendency of the acts of Congress, in prohibiting British vessels from bringing the productions of British colonies into the ports of the U. S. and instructing their Representative in Congress to use his best exertions to procure a repeal of the said acts.

SMALL-POX.

By some strange fatality, the Small-Pox, and that of the most pestilential and deadly kind, has been introduced in Fallowborough, (N. C.) from an error in the Vaccine Agent, Dr. J. Smith, of Baltimore. The National Intelligencer remarks,—"Subsequent information by private letters say, that it continues to spread, and that several have died of the disease. The Baltimore American received yesterday, contains a long letter from Dr. Smith on the subject, which is really of an alarming import. It has served to dissipate at once the confidence which we have entertained in the efficacy and certainty of Vaccination. The Small-Pox, it seems, rages in Baltimore, sixteen persons having died in that city of the disease in the 24 week of this month. And what is worse, the disease appears under modifications differing from the old Small-Pox, to which the name of the varioloid disease has been given. No subject can be of greater importance to us all, in our domestic relations, than that to which this letter relates."

From the National Intelligencer.

The census of Kansas District to S. Carolina, which was wanting has been had before Congress, amounting, in the aggregate, to 12,432, and making the entire population of that state 502,741. It is understood that the enumeration in Alabama has not been so perfect as it might have been, owing, it is believed, to the inadequacy of the compensation for performing the service in the scattered settlements. With this exception, which is, perhaps, now not susceptible of timely remedy, the census may be regarded as complete, and we understand the General Aggregate will be immediately re-printed, with the return from Kansas incorporated; which occasion will be embraced for the correction of a small error or two that had inadvertently crept into the calculation, not varying the total amount however, more than about 167.

The following were among the Toasts drunk at the late Public Dinner given to General Scott in Charleston, S. C.

Our Distinguished Guest.—To him belongs the proud distinction first to have proved in our late war, "that the Bayonet is not a weapon peculiarly British."

Major General Jackson.—May the gratitude of his country even exceed his own glory.

The Memory of Com. Perry.—His life is a beautiful exemplar of how much modesty may be associated with true greatness.

The Memory of Com. Decatur.—When shall we forget the cruel fate that has taken him from us? A life so glorious and an end so lamentable.

Stephen Van Rensselaer (the Patron).—It is expected will be chosen a Representative in Congress from Albany county (New-York) vice General Van Rensselaer, resigned.

Two men were frozen to death in the streets of New-Orleans on the 22 December, and the cry is raised, in the Louisiana Advertiser, to have "worn

Counterfeiters.

The two villains mentioned in our last as taken up at Hartford, on suspicion of being vendors of counterfeit money, and who, after examination deposited with their attorneys money to the amount of the bonds required, then fled; it is since ascertained are fellows of extensive business in the line of their profession. Before coming to Hartford they sold to a Broker in Boston, a 500 dollar counterfeit bill on the Phoenix Bank in the city of New-York. The bill was so well executed as to pass through two banks, and was not detected until it was presented at the Phoenix Bank in New-York. They also sold another Broker in Boston, a 100 dollar counterfeit bill on the Farmer's Bank of Richmond, Virginia, which was a very exact imitation of the true bill.—Some of the Banks in Boston have sent in pursuit of these villains, and have offered a reward of 500 dollars for their apprehension.

These pests of society are so expert in their imitations of genuine bills, that they have actually puzzled the Directors of the Bank of Savannah. Some counterfeiters, on the Planters and Merchants Bank of South Carolina, having been lately submitted to these gentlemen, they pronounced them to be genuine, with the exception of an alteration in the numbers. Upon a subsequent examination aided by information received from Charleston, the same board pronounced the bills to be spurious. This is a most singular evidence of the perfection to which counterfeiting has arrived, when the bank itself is unable to determine a genuine from a spurious note.

A bag containing upwards of sixteen thousand dollars of counterfeit bills, was found concealed in the yard of Mr. Caldwell, Inkeeper Philadelphia, a few days since. They consisted of 100 dollar notes of the Franklin Bank Baltimore, and 500 dollar notes of the Phoenix Bank of New-York. The Baltimore notes were so well executed that one of that description had recently been taken by a broker in that city and afterwards received as genuine in one of the banks.

Attempt at Robbery.

About a fortnight since, as Capt. George Long was returning to this town from Bristol, between 10 and 11 o'clock at night, he was stopped about 2 miles from this village, on the Smith's Mills road, by a gang of five or six men one of whom seized the horse by the bridle, while another attempted to enter the carriage, apparently with an intention to bear off a small trunk which contained a considerable sum of money. Capt. Long immediately presented a pistol to the head of the villain, at sight of which they all made a precipitate retreat, and left Capt. L. to pursue his journey.

New-Redford Mercury.

The Biter Bit.—On Sunday night last, says the Franklin Gazette, a store was broken open in the neighborhood of Woodbury, New-Jersey and rifled of its contents. Among the variety of articles contained in the store, was a bottle of which there was a small quantity of Antimonial Wine. One of the robbers, supposing it to be the real juice of the grape, drank it. It operated so powerfully, that his comrades were under the necessity of taking care of their companion in order to avoid detection, and were prevented from carrying the goods to any distance.

The Norfolk Beacon gives a comparative statement of the arrivals at that place from foreign ports, in the years 1803 and 1821.—By this statement, it appears that the arrivals in 1803 amounted to 451, and 1821 only 99, showing a difference in favor of the year 1803 of 352.

A Committee of the Massachusetts Legislature have made a report adverse to the principles of the Maryland proposition. A Committee of the Legislature of Delaware have reported in favour of its expediency and justice.

A Roman Coin, of a date about 150 years before the Christian era, has been found in Tennessee near one of the ancient fortifications.

It is contemplated to run a Steam Boat from Bath, Maine, to Gardiner, Hallowell, Augusta, and Waterville, twice a week—and another from Bath to Portland and Boston once a week.

Twelve of the incorporated Banks in the State of Pennsylvania, not having complied with the provisions of the act of that state regulating banks, have forfeited their charters, and the treasurer of the state has given notice, that from and after the third day of January inst. they were "deemed and taken as dissolved, unlawful and unincorporated."

The Philadelphia Gazette of Saturday last, says—"We understand that the spacious lot, on Broad street between Chestnut and Walnut, known as Vauxhall Garden has been purchased by a Board of Trustees for the purpose of being converted into a Monastery for the reception of monks and nuns."

The system of persecution and proscription of the Jews, under the constitution of Maryland, has long excited the sympathy and astonishment of her sister States.—Repeated attempts have been made in the legislature, possessing the power, to amend the constitution, in this particular.—We learn, with regret, that during the present session, a Bill, for this purpose, has been again rejected!!! Contrast with this, the fact, that, by an advertisement in a Charleston paper, it appears, a Jew is actually engaged in collecting and receiving money, for the erection, in that city, of a Roman Catholic Church.

New London Gazette

Married.

At Dedham, (Mass.) on the 24th ult. BAZILLIA CRANSTON, Esq. of Providence, to Miss LIZAS GUILD daughter of Mr. Moses Guild, of the former place.

Died.

At Havana on the 28th Dec. last, Mr. THOMAS GRAY M'CONNIE, son of Gen. Andrew M'Corrie, of Portsmouth, and first officer of the ship Columbia, in the 23d year of his age.—He was an active and attentive officer, and had made such progress in his profession as to promise future usefulness, had it pleased God to prolong his life."

At Providence on the 25th ult. JAMES T. SPALDING, Esq. in the 51st year of his age.—For many years, an Inspector of the Customs for that port, a Justice of the Peace, and Public Notary—the duties of which offices he discharged with fidelity and correctness.—On Monday last, Miss MARY WEAVER, wife of Mr. Joseph Weaver, in the 34th year of her age.

At Smithfield on the 27th ult. Capt. FANNESSE G. BAXTER, a Revolutionary Pensioner, in the 61st year of his age, formerly of Cape Cod

WEEKLY ALMANACK.

1822.	Sun	Sun	High	Moon
February.	rises.	sets.	water.	sets.
2 Saturday,	7 3/4	57	4 42	4 19
3 Sunday,	7 2/4	58	5 43	5 16
4 Monday,	7 0/5	0	6 37	6 5
5 Tuesday,	6 59/5	1	7 29	6 40
6 Wednesday,	6 58/5	2	8 17	rises.
7 Thursday,	6 57/5	3	9 1	6 55
8 Friday,	6 56/5	4	9 43	8 2
Full Moon 6th day,	Ob.	35 min.		

Marine List.

Port of Newport.

Feb. 2, 1822.

ENTERED, Brig Margaret, Harward, Havana

CLEARED, Brig Margaret, Harward, New-York. Arrived on Saturday last, Brig Margaret, Harward, of Bath, 20 days from Havana, bound to New-York, having experienced severe weather on the 23d and 24th ult. and the brig being covered with ice, was compelled to put into this port.—Left there, Brig Otter, Hopkins, of Bristol, for New-York, waiting orders; Levant, Crocker, for Boston in 7 days; Robert Read, Smith, of Hallowell, discharging; Rapid, Richards, do.; Eliza, Davis, Portland, waiting cargo; Saturna, do. J. Sch'r Milo, Morrison, Bath, discharging; Peacock, for Boston in 2 days.—Spoke Jan 20th, brig Favorite Harrison, of Duxbury, from Leghorn bound to Boston.

Arrived yesterday, Ship Hope, Andeas, 46 days from St. Salvador, bound to Providence.

Same day, Schooner Experiment, Paine, 34 days from Honduras, bound to Providence.

MARINE MEMORANDA

Arrived at Charleston, Jan 16th, Sloop Express, Hammett, of this port, from Savannah.

Up at Charleston, Jan. 14th Schooner Cassell, Dayton, of this port, for New-Orleans.

Sailed from Pensacola Jan. 1st, Sch'r Fame, Appleby, for Cape Florida.

The N. Y. Mercantile Advertiser of Tuesday last, says—"The Sloop Hiram Eldridge, of Newport, which sailed hence on the 22d inst. for Norfolk, was carried ashore by the ice next day, on the point of Sandy Hook, sprung leak, and remains full at high water. The cargo, (apples, candles &c.) saved, and brought up by the pilot boat."

Captain Coffin, at Edgartown, from the Coast of Peru, spoke the Constellation frigate which had received information from the Conway, British sloop of war, that Captain Russell and a boy, of the ship Hero of Nantucket, and Capt. William Clark, of the English ship Perseverance, were all well, and in prison, at Arico, in May or June. Capt. Ridgely was going immediately to endeavour to release them.

WANTED,

A WOMAN to Cook, &c.—Enquire at this Office. Newport, Feb. 2

DRY GOODS

111 STORE

THAMES-STREET.

S. H. CARBOONE.

At his Old Stand, opposite the Merchants Bank.

Has just received,

An extensive Assortment of Black and Blue Broadcloths and Cassimeres, as cheap as can be bought at Auction.—Also, an extensive Assortment of Seasonable Goods, among which are:—Worsted Bombazeens for 2s6; Bombazetts for 25 cents; Ladies Worsted Hose from 3s to 7s.—His Friends and the Public are invited to call and examine for themselves.

Newport, Feb. 2.

Superfine FLOUR.

25 Bbls. Superfine Philadelphia FLOUR, for Sale on board Packet Ann-Maira, at Dean's Wharf, by E. C. GARDNER. Newport, Feb. 2.

NOTICE.

MARINE INSURANCE OFFICE, } Newport, Jan. 20, 1822.

At a Meeting of the Directors this day, it was Voted, That the payment of the Instalment Notes falling due the 1st of Feb. next, be further suspended until the 1st of Nov. next.

B. PEIRCE, Sec'y.

Wanted to Purchase,

SHARES in the R. I. UNION BANK. Apply to the Cashier. Newport, Jan. 26.

NOTICE.

THE Subscribers, Administrators of L. ROUMANIERE, deceased, hereby notify the Creditors of said Estate, that the Court of Probate have ordered distribution of Eleven Cents on the dollar of their respective claims, which will be paid on application to WILLIAM ENNIS.

RICHARD K. RANDOLPH. WILLIAM ENNIS. Newport, Jan. 23 1822.

NOTICE.

UPON the Petition of Isaac Champ- lin and others, praying for reasons therein stated for an Act of Incorporation for the purpose of opening and establishing a Turnpike Road, direct from the Village of Wickford, in the town of North-Kingstown to Pawcatuck Bridge in the village of Pawcatuck, in the town of Westerly.

Voted and Resolved, That said Petition be continued to the next session of this Assembly, and that William Rhodes of said Westerly, William P. Maxwell of said North-Kingstown, and Thomas S. Taylor, of South-Kingstown, be and they hereby are appointed a Committee, to view and examine the route for the Turnpike Road aforesaid, and to locate the same where they may deem most eligible in the direction aforesaid; that said Committee agree if they can, with the owners of the land through which said road may pass, that all persons objecting to the road so located by said Committee, be notified to appear at the next session of this Assembly, then to object, if they see cause; that said notice be given by publishing this vote in one of the Providence and one of the Newport newspapers, three weeks successively, previous to the next session; and that said Committee give reasonable notice of the time when they are to proceed to make such survey and location; that either two of said Committee be and the same hereby are authorized to act in the premises, and that the same be done without expense to the State.

House of Representatives, January 25th 1822.—Voted &c By order,

THOMAS BURGESS, Clerk.

In the Senate—Read the same day and concurred By order,

HENRY BOWEN, Sec'y.

Atheneum,

Or, Spirit of the English Magazines.

JUST published, The ATHENIUM; Or, Spirit of the English Magazines, for Feb. 1, 1822

Subscriptions for the above interesting Work, are received by the Subscriber, the Agent in Newport. J. C. SHAW. Newport, Feb. 1.

AUCTIONS.

TO LET, at Public Auction, On MONDAY, Feb. 11, 1822

At 2 o'clock P. M. on the premises, if fair if not, the first fair day after)

THE Real Estate of JONATHAN CUDDALE Esq. late of Portsmouth, deceased, viz:—The Cent Mill, Clothiers Works, Looms and Spinning Machinery now occupied by Clarke & Grinnell as a Woollen Manufactory; all in complete order for business.

Also the FARM called the Gong Farm, containing 100 Acres—and the Ferry Farm, so called, containing about 30 Acres—the excellency of the above Farms for meadow, pasture and tillage land, are too well known to need any recommendation.

Likewise A Dwelling House convenient for one or two small families, and contiguous to either of the above Farms. Conditions made known at the time and place.

SAMUEL CLARKE, } GILES MANCHESTER } Portsmouth, Jan. 13 1822

To be Sold at Public Auction, On the 18th of Second Month, viz at 10 o'clock A. M. on the premises, (if fair if not the first fair day after)

THE Real Estate of late Abraham Anthony, deceased, situated in the town of Portsmouth, containing the following Tracts or parcels of Land viz:—

The homestead FARM, pleasantly situated about six miles from Newport, containing 122 Acres of good Land which is well watered, and fenced with stone wall, and has on it Five Orchards of Fruit Trees, several of them young and thirty;—A well finished two-story Dwelling-House almost new; Barn, Crib, Chaise-house, &c. in good repair, and a good well of water near the house.

Also One other Tract of Land situated near the above, containing 12 1/2 Acres of valuable Wood land.—(One other Tract of Wood land, situated about one mile from the above containing about 4 1/2 Acres.)

Also immediately after the above, Will be sold a number of Farming tools, a quantity of good hay, and a variety of other articles.—Conditions made known at the time and place of sale.

PHILIP ANTHONY. Portsmouth, 25th of 1st mo. 1822.

TO LET at Public Auction, On TUESDAY Feb 19, 1822, at 11 o'clock A. M. on the premises, for the Term of One Year.

THE Dwelling-House and Lot of Land, at the head of Broad Street, formerly occupied by Mr. Nathan Barker.—Possession given the 25th March next.—Conditions made known at the time and place.

WM. LOVIE, Auc'r. Newport, Feb. 1

TO LET at Public Auction, On WEDNESDAY Feb 13, 1822, at 11 o'clock A. M. on the premises for One Year from the 25th March next.

THE Dwelling House and Lot of Land, with a Blacksmith's Shop and other buildings thereon, situated in Middletown, being part of the Estate of apt George S. Sweet, under a Mortgage to the subscriber

OLIVER WIGHTMAN. Middletown, Feb. 1.

Administrator's Sale.

BY Virtue of a Decree of the Supreme Judicial Court, there will be sold at Public Auction, to satisfy the just debts reported by the Commissioners, on the Estate of a Daniel Hazard, Esq. with incidental charges, on the 2d day of April next, at 11 o'clock A. M. on the premises, the Mansion-House of the said Hazard, situated in Newport fronting on Thames-Street, and now occupied by the Custom-House;—To gether with two Garden Lots, in the rear of said House.—Conditions made known at the time and place of sale.

DUTEE J. PEARCE } JAMES TOWNSEND } Admrs. Newport, Dec. 20. 1821

State of Rhode-Island, &c.

WASHINGTON &c.—Clerk's Office, Court of Common Pleas Jan 2. A. D. 1822.

ON Application of Day made to me by JONATHAN GODFREY of Exeter, in the County of Washington laborer, Notice is hereby given to the Creditors of the said Jonathan to appear at the Court of Common Pleas to be held at South-Kingstown, within and for said County, on the first Monday of February next, they severally, and on the second day of the Term thereof, to nominate an Assignee or Assignees to receive an assignment of the said Godfrey's Estate, agreeably to the provisions of an Act for the relief of Insolvent Debtors, passed at June Session, A. D. 1820.

SAMUEL HEIME, Clerk.

POETRY.

FROM THE COMMERCIAL ADVERTISER.

TO CORA.

BYOND the wave—beyond the wave,
Beyond the stormy ocean's roar,
The form hath found an early grave—
Thine eye is closed, to beam no more!
The cloud hath fall'n, the turf hath press'd
Upon that lonely coffin-form—
The shroud is wrapped around thy breast
With life and love no longer warm.
Yet o'er this solitude of soul,
Which round me sheds a spell malign,
Thy loved remembrance hath controul
And bids my spirit not repine—
But firmly bear the ill that spread
Thine midnight o'er my destiny,
Where once the light of hope was shed,
The rainbow hope which glowed for thee.

Cora—thou wast not formed for earth—
So bright thy angel beauty shone,
So rich in innocence and worth,
That heaven has claimed thee for its own—

Yes, in that mild and sparkling eye
There was a light which led me on—
A bright, inviting witchery
That waked for me, and me alone.
And, though that eye hath lost its ray,
Where death hath gathered in his cloud,
Around my cold and lifeless clay,
Ere death within the funeral shroud—
I thought thou wast in the dust,
Thy cloud of frail existence riven,
It is my hope—it is my trust
Thy soul is blooming now in heaven!

Aye—thou hast perished—and the sod
Grows in its freshness o'er the scene,
Where on thy bosom fell the clod,
And sorrow told that thou hadst been—
No, did I hear the last farewell
Which thou didst breathe to love and me—

Not did I hear the lonely knell
Which rung the requiem o'er thee!
There was a time my soul could burn
With ardor for the meed of fame—
Perchance that season may return
And time renew that wasted flame;
With thee to be with me then to share
The pain and feeling of that hour?
Can the cold grave be bosom bare?
O! life renew the ruined flower?
Yea, be it so—'twere wrong to blame
Or murmur at the dread decree,
Tis lonely heart must share the same
Dark fate which early blighted thee—
Alas, thou wast so fair, so young,
So beautiful in maiden bloom,
That all my hopes around the hung,
And died, and withered on thy tomb!
Had I but dreamed in times long past,
When gazing on that cheek so fair,
That death thus soon its hue should waste

And cold destruction riot there;
How deeply anguish would have spread
Its pallid mantle o'er my brow—
How freely would this heart have bled
Whose drops of bliss are frozen now!
Yet, Cora, will my soul shall spring
For aye unalterably thine!
Nor shall I ever be offering
Before another idol's shrine—
Entombed with thee still be that love
Which unto thee in life was given—
Still may its fond remembrance prove,
My charm on earth—my hope of Heaven!

FLORIO.

Poughkeepsie, Jan. 25, 1822.

MISCELLANY.

INTOLERANCE.

The Rev. Dr. Mason, President of Calist College, in a sermon preached at New York on the 2d January, on the occasion of resigning the charge of his congregation, contains the following sentence of proscription against the Unitarians:

"Above all things it is devoutly to be hoped that you will never invite to the 'care of your souls,' a man who cares nothing about them. I mean more particularly, for I would not be misunderstood, a man who belongs to the rank of traitors, who miscall themselves 'rational Christians.' Against these men I have ever warned you as the enemies of our Lord Jesus Christ, and all that is valuable in his religion, and peculiar in his salvation. I know well that this congregation is considered by them as the very focus of what they term bigotry; and I do rejoice that thus far I and you have been counted worthy to suffer shame for his name. Long may it continue so! Long may it be thought a hopeless case to attempt to bring you over to the fellowship of devils. I thought I would not slander the devil, nor promise his work, as the destroyer, not by tempting men to his belief, but by persuading him to embrace what he does not believe—what is too coarse and abominable for hell itself; and that the philosophical Christian shall find to their when they shall get to their own place. The pretences of these men to kindness, and candour, and love, are all hollow. They mean to make proselytes of you and two-fold more the children of hell than themselves. O keep at a distance from them! Farthest from them, and their charity is best. God not near their ice, never to be melted

but in that fire which shall not be quenched. This pulpit, this church, were destined to the glory of the Lord Jesus. Let them never be polluted by a foot, nor profaned by a tongue, which are not moved by his honour."

Mr. WALSH, the Editor of the National Gazette, in his remarks on the above, says:—"This is the strain of fierce and odious passion. We can no more admire the Reverend President uttering it from the pulpit, than we could have admired Sir Edward Coke, when he called Sir Walter Raleigh, 'Viper, monster, spider of hell, vile and execrable traitor, odious fellow, and damnable atheist.'—It appears to us as repugnant to the true ends of Christianity, as it is to the genius of our political and social systems. Among the 'rational Christians,' whom the President had in view, we know one that in universal rectitude of conduct, in practical virtue, in benevolence of heart, in the earnestness, variety and success of his efforts for the relief of the unfortunate, and the promotion of every liberal and laudable purpose, has at least no superior in the United States. The country at large knows another in the present Chaplain of the House of Representatives at Washington, as a man of great learning and talents, admired and esteemed for his domestic merits as well as for his public qualities.

We cite these instances from among the many that might be adduced to illustrate the extravagance and injustice of the language which we have quoted. We do not meddle with polemical divinity we have no idea of interlarding religious controversies on points of faith—but we feel that when one denomination of persons styling themselves such lead, in general, lives as useful and moral as the best of the community they ought to be deemed sincere in their interpretation of the bible, and that no member of any other denomination has a right to hold them up to the world as the worst of reprobates. Such intolerance and uncharitableness cannot fail to be condemned by public opinion, and richly deserve to be signalled for rebuke and repudiation. The example of a spirit like that which is breathed in this sermon, is bad. It may be more common than we suppose; it may have been further provoked than we imagine; but when it is vented in this manner, it can only exasperate blind animosities, and serve to bring the religious character into disrepute."

Dr. Franklin's Parable against Persecution.

THE following beautiful imitation of the historical style of the Old Testament, was written by Dr. Franklin, and by him communicated to Lord Kilmear.

And it came to pass, after these things, that Abraham sat in the door of his tent, about the going down of the sun.

And beheld a man bent with age, coming from the way of the wilderness, leaning on a staff.

And Abraham arose, and met him, and said unto him, Turn in, I pray thee, and wash thy feet, and tarry all night; and thou shalt arise early on the morning, and go on thy way.

And the man said, Nay; for I will abide under this tree.

But Abraham pressed him greatly; so he turned, and they went into the tent; and Abraham baked, unleavened bread, and they did eat.

And when Abraham saw that the man blessed not God, he said unto him, Wherefore dost thou not worship the most high God, Creator of heaven and earth?

And the man answered and said, I do not worship thy God, neither do I call upon his name; for I have made to myself a god, which abideth always in my house, and provideth me with all things.

And Abraham's zeal was kindled against the man, and he arose and fell upon him, and drove him forth with blows into the wilderness.

And God called unto Abraham, saying, Abraham, where is the stranger?

And Abraham answered and said, Lord he would not worship thee neither would he call upon thy name; therefore have I driven him out from before my face into the wilderness.

And God said, Have I not borne with him these hundred and ninety and eight years, and nourished him, and clothed him, notwithstanding his rebellion against me—and could not thou, who art thyself a sinner, bear with him one night?

ONTWA.

THE following elegant extract, says the New York Statesman, descriptive of the scenery on the borders of the great Western Lakes, are from the illustrations of the Poem, under the above title.—It is copied from the private manuscripts of Governor Cass, and both in point of matter and of style, reflect the highest credit on the author:—

PICTURED ROCKS.

"Upon the southern coast of Lake Superior, about fifty miles from the falls of St. Mary's, are the immense precipitous cliffs, called by the voyageurs Le Portail, and the 'Pictured Rocks.'"

This name has been given to them, in consequence of the different appearances which they present to the traveler, as he passes their base in his canoe. It requires little aid from the imagination, to discern in them the castellated tower, the lofty dome, spires and pinnacles, and every sublime, grotesque, or fantastic shape, which the genius of architecture has ever invented. These cliffs are an unbroken mass of rocks rising to an elevation of three hundred feet above the level of the Lake, and stretching along the coast for fifteen miles. The voyageurs never pass this coast except in the most profound calm; and the Indians, before they make the attempt, offer their accustomed oblations, to propitiate the favour of their Manitou. The eye instinctively searches along this eternal rampart for a single place of security? But the search is vain. With an impassable barrier of rock on one side, and an interminable expanse of water on the other, a sudden storm upon the lake would as inevitably insure destruction to the passenger in his frail canoe, as if he were on the brink of the cataract of Niagara. The rock itself is a sand stone, which is disintegrated by the continued action of the water, with comparative facility. There are no broken masses upon which the eye can rest and find relief—I the lake is so deep that these masses, as they are torn from the precipice, are concealed beneath its waters until they are reduced to sand. The action of the waves has undermined every projecting point; and there, the immense precipice rests upon arches, and the foundation is intersected by caverns extending in every direction. When we passed this mighty fabric of nature, the wind was still and the lake calm.—But even the slight motion of the waves, which in the most profound calm agitates these internal seas swept through the deep caverns with the noise of distant thunder, and died upon the ear, as it rolled forward in the dark recesses, inaccessible to human observation; no sound more melancholy or more awful ever vibrated upon human nerves. It has left an impression which neither time nor distance can ever efface. Resting in a frail bark, caused upon the limpid waters of the lake, we seemed almost suspended in air—so pellucid is the element upon which we floated. In gazing upon the towering battlements which impended over us, and from which the smallest fragment would have destroyed us, we felt, and felt intensely, our own insignificance. No situation can be imagined more appalling to the courage, or more humbling to the pride of man. We appeared like a small speck upon the face of creation. Our whole party, Indians, and voyageurs, and soldiers, and officers, and savans contemplated in mute astonishment the awful display of creative power, at whose base we hung; and no sound broke upon the ear, to interrupt the ceaseless roaring of the waters.—No splendid cathedral no temple built with human hands, no pomp of worship, could impress the spectator with such deep humility, and so strong a conviction, of the immense distance between him and the Almighty Architect.

The writer of this article has viewed the falls of Niagara, and the passage of the Potomac through the Blue Ridge, two of the most stupendous objects in the natural features of our country: The impression they produce is feeble and transient, when compared with that of the 'Pictured rocks' of Lake Superior, pp. 10.—04.

FOR SALE.

THE Island in Point-Judith Pond South-Kingstown, called the Great Island, containing by estimation, One Hundred and Seventy Acres of most excellent Land, with all the buildings, consisting of a two-story Dwelling-House, large new Barn and Crib and all other necessary buildings, hereon, in complete repair and a well of good water near the House. The Land is walled into convenient lots.

ALSO,—A small Island, that formerly joined the aforementioned Island, containing 11 acres of land—the soil of both is of a superior quality, none better in this or the adjoining states; the whole being good arable land, well adapted for making cheese, raising corn, barley rye and oats, or for keeping sheep, as it is supposed it can feed twelve hundred,—there is peat or turf, for fuel, in plenty, and many hauling places for the various kinds of fish—the pond contains such as Bass, Perch, Elwives, Oysters, Clams and Mussels, easily obtained.—Sea manure can also be easily obtained, as it is continually collecting on the shore.

A FARM from Two to Five Thousand Dollars value, with good buildings, wood and orcharding. In this State, or Connecticut, if approved of, will be taken in part payment. A proportion of Cash will be expected, and the residue may remain with the purchaser, on approved security, for many years, paying the interest annually.—For further particulars and terms, apply to

EDWARD HAZARD, or
THOMAS C. HAZARD.

South-Kingstown, Nov. 16.

NEW GOODS

JOHN B. NEWTON

100, Thames-Street,

Has just received and offers for Sale, 35 Pieces Russia Diapers; Black Bombazette, from No. 1 to 10; Blue, Black and Brown Prints; American Shirtings; British Shirtings; 8-4 & 10-4 Blankets; Black Fustrings 3-9 per yard; Gentlemen's and Ladies' Hosiery; 30 lb. American white and assorted colour'd Sewing Cottons; color'd Cambrics, &c. &c
Newport, Jan. 12

Verdigrise, ground in Oil

William W. Vernon,

Has for Sale,

VERDIGRISE, ground in Oil, warranted of the first quality and, as cheap as can be purchased in Boston or New-York in kegs from 10 to 300 lbs.—Paints of all colours Lined Oil-Window Glass and Putty Brushes &c.
W. W. VERNON informs his friends and Customers, that he continues to carry on the Business of Painting & Glazing in its various branches at the Old Stand No 118 Thames-Street, where he constantly attends to receive their commands; the smallest favours gratefully acknowledged and the strictest attention paid to all orders.
Newport, June 30

CARPETINGS



HAVE just received from Auctions, in addition to their former Assortment of Fall and Winter Goods:—600 Yds. elegant Floor CARPETINGS, Cheap—360 Yards BOMBAZETTS, from 2s. to 4s6 per yard.

They have on Hand,

A large Assortment of Calicoes, Ginghams and Plaids; Cassimere Shawls; some of the best Russia Diapers ever imported in this Town, per bulk or single Piece, Cheap; Rose Blankets; Broadcloths; Cassimeres and Pelisse Cloths; more American Diaper for only 9d per yard; Chex; shambay Ginghams; homespun Flannel, &c.—Steam loom English and American Shirtings and Sheetings; Nankin and Canton Crapes; Italian ditto; Sinchaws and Saracets; Ladies and Gentlemen's worsted Hose, from 1s6 to 7s6 per pair, all colours; dark and light common Vesting; Valenciennes, elegant new patterns; Leno and Book Muslins; spider net, picket and fancy Muslins; white & coloured Cambric; a part of a case of Leghorn Bonnets; Straw ditto; with many other articles too numerous to mention.
Newport, Dec. 15

Collector's Notice.

THE Subscriber being appointed Collector of the Town Tax, voted in July last, hereby gives notice, that he has commenced the Collection of the same and respectfully requests all those indebted for said Tax, to pay the same without delay, at No 9, Market-Square.

JOSEPH MARTIN.

Newport, Nov. 22.

LOOSE NO TIME.

Please to take Notice,

THAT the DOMESTIC LOTTERY, began to draw in Providence last Saturday, and will Draw every Saturday until completed.—The Great Prizes are all in the Wheel, and afford a fine prospect of Gain to those who buy Tickets.—A Class is now open for Subscription, and Tickets and Parts are constantly for Sale, warranted undrawn, at the original Price.—If you want a Few Hundred Dollars to brighten the prospect before you, buy a Ticket in your Lottery.—A Word to the wise is sufficient?
J. C. SHAW
Newport, Jan. 12.

NOTICE.

THE Subscriber would be glad to be employed for a very reasonable compensation, as a Clerk in some Public Office or Counting Room, or would attend to settling Accounts for any person who might be disposed to employ him, either at his house, or at any other place his employers might prefer.
JOHN DEBLOIS.
Newport, Jan. 26.

HEMP & DUCK.

30 Tons Hemp, first

Quality.
100 Bolts heavy DUCK
80 do. half Do.
100 do. Ravens Duck.
100 pieces Bleached & Brown Sheetings.—For Sale, by
Robert Robinson Jr & Co.
Newport, Sept. 29.

MARBLE

MONUMENTS.

TOMBS, Chimney Pieces, Hearths, Fire Places and Grave Stones, of American and Italian Marble, blue, white and clouded, for Sale on the Packet Wharf, NEWPORT.

A L S O,

500 pair of Grave Stones, of the finest and most durable Blue Slate, warranted superior to any Sold in this State.—Free Stone for Windows, Caps and Sills, Hearths, Fire Places and Steps. All of which will be sold at the lowest Prices for Cash. Country Produce, or other Merchandise, and on a long credit required.

Apply to

JAMES STEVENS,

Pelham-Street.

Newport, March 17.

The Union Factory.

WOOL CARDING.

THE subscribers respectfully inform their friends, and the public in general, that they have established the Indigo Blue Dyeing, and have employed an experienced workman in colouring and finishing. Woolen Goods of all descriptions will be finished in the most manner and on the most reasonable terms.

Wool of all grades carded into rolls in the best manner. They continue to manufacture Wool on shares, or by contract, as may best suit their employers.

The following persons will receive and forward any articles intended for the Union Factory viz.—Edward Stanhope and Robert K & Francis Carr, Newport.—George Lawson, Iveson.—Jeremiah Gifford, Bristol Ferry.

The subscribers return their sincere thanks to their old customers, and solicit the continuance of their favours.

JOHN BABCOCK,

MOSES LAWTON.

Portsmouth Nov. 10.

State of Rhode-Island, &c.

WASHINGTON, D.C.—Clerk's Office Court of Common Pleas Jan. 2, A. D. 1822.

ON Application this Day made to me by ELISHA B. CHAPPELL of South-Kingstown, in the County of Washington laborer, Notice is hereby given to the Creditors of the said Chappell to appear at the Court of Common Pleas to be held at South-Kingstown, within and for said County, on the 5th of Monday of February next, they set, and on the second day of the Term thereof, to nominate an Assignee or Assignees to receive an assignment of the said Chappell's Estate, agreeably to the provisions of an Act for the relief of Insolvent Debtors, passed at June Session, A. D. 1820.

SAMUEL HELME, Clerk.

NOTICE.

THE Subscribers having been appointed by the Court of Probate of Portsmouth, the Commissioners to receive and examine the claims of the Creditors against the Estate of

ATHERTON WALES,

late of said Portsmouth, deceased, and that six months longer from the date are allowed to said creditors to bring in and prove their claims;—That they will attend at their respective dwellings during said term, to receive the same.

WILLIAM ANTHONY, } Comm'rs.

PERO SIMON

All persons indebted to said Estate, are requested to make payment to
THOMAS POTTER, jun. Adm'r.
Portsmouth August 12, 1821.

NOTICE.

WE the Subscribers having been appointed by the Hon Court of Probate for the town of Newport, Commissioners to receive and examine the claims of the creditors against the estate of

THOMAS WHITE,

late of Newport, Mariner, deceased, represented insolvent, give notice, that 5 Months from the date hereof is hereby allowed the creditors to exhibit their claims and that we will attend for the purpose of receiving the same, at our respective dwellings, at any time during said period.

STEPHEN T. NORTHAM, } Comm'r.

SAMUEL WHITEHORN, } Comm'r.

All persons indebted to said estate, are requested to make payment to
ELIZABETH WHITE, Executrix.
Newport, Jan 6 1822.

WANTED,

A Young Married Woman wishes to take a Child to Nurse.—Enquire at this Office.